

THE North-China Herald

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1901.

THE SITUATION.

THE announcement that the Emperor has issued a decree accepting the terms offered by the Allies is a very welcome New Year's gift. It is evident that the Chinese Government is so tired of the war it brought upon itself that it is ready to accept the most onerous terms in order to get peace, and how humiliating these terms seem to observers at a distance may be judged from the following extract from the "Investors' Review" of the 24th of November:—"If readers will turn back to the terms formulated by the Powers printed in this Review last week... they will see that the attitude therein disclosed forbids us to believe in the sincerity of the desire for immediate peace. There are clauses in that summary of proposals—a summary amply confirmed in official documents since published on this side—that would have been rigorously excluded had the Powers meant to give China a chance. We cannot believe these Powers to be acting like lunatics, and therefore are driven to regard the demands relating to the razing of forts, the importations of arms and war material, the execution of high functionaries, the suspension of provincial literary examinations, and such like as deliberately inserted with a view to prevent peace. Assuredly they will have that effect, whether intended or not, and we in the country must make up our minds to a prolonged struggle with the Chinese."

Now it remains for the Representatives of the Powers to see that the terms once accepted are not evaded.

There are, of course, pessimists with a long and intimate knowledge of the Chinese and their ways who are convinced that this concession on the part of the Chinese Government is merely made with the object of getting the foreign troops out of Peking, and that it will be repudiated as soon as they have left. At any rate it is a step in the right direction, but it is only a step, it is not a treaty of peace, and the door is left open for long negotiations which our representatives will have all they can do to prevent the Chinese protracting indefinitely. If, however, as we hope, it is the Emperor Kuang Hsi who is coming back to Peking and will establish a Government aiming at reform, there should be little real trouble in arranging a treaty of peace, as the sympathies of all the enlightened Powers will be with him. Chinese assert that the capacity of the Empress Dowager has been so much discredited by the events of this year in the eyes of her people, that it is impossible for her to resume the reins, and this we hope is true.

At any rate we may expect that the acceptance by the Emperor of the preliminary peace proposals will put an end to some of the unpleasant conditions now prevailing in Peking. A private letter of the 16th ult. from an old resident in the capital says: "The old Peking is no more and there are so many changes to get accustomed to that I feel a stranger in what I used to look upon as my home. I went to... the Peitang... I rode through the front gate of the Palace, opposite the Ch'ien Men, and traversed the whole length of it, through gateways and lovely courts, over the marble bridge, and out at the other end of it opposite the Peitang... The grounds are lovely and so clean and well kept... But the place is as dull as ditch-water, no club, and very little entertaining; everyone lives a hand-to-mouth sort of existence and seems to be waiting, waiting for the settlement. The city is perfectly quiet, and in some parts trade is struggling into life again, particularly in the British and Japanese quarters... But everywhere one rides there are ruins, streets of ruins; everything combines to show what a desperate upheaval

has taken place, and my first thought, on entering the city and seeing it all, was 'what fools the Chinese were and what a terrible retribution.' If the Emperor only realised that a railway terminus has been made at the gate of the Temple of Heaven, that preparations for a Christmas pantomime, 'Aladdin and the Lotted Lamp' are going on within its sacred buildings, that his palace is a barrack for troops, and its private roads a thoroughfare for carts, coolies, and mounted foreign devils, I really think he could never face the humiliation of coming back at all. . . The beautiful bronze instruments at the Observatory have all been taken down by the Germans and French and are being packed in cases for shipment to Berlin and Paris for the museums there; no doubt they will be better looked after there, but one's affections go with them as almost the last bit of old Peking; I should have liked, at least, to have seen them all go intact to the Louvre. Peace negotiations really seem going ahead and the preliminaries seem to be on the eve of settlement; the Chinese are prepared to accept anything. When they are signed I think there is a reasonable chance of the Emperor coming back, and some sort of government being restored within the next three or four months. When that point is reached I suppose we shall begin to talk of indemnities." . . .

The Empress Dowager little thought when she and her Manchou entourage were plotting the ejection of foreigners from North China that she was really throwing Peking open to the march of civilisation. Pride and ignorance were the forces that actuated her; the pride is humbled, and it is hoped that there will never again be such ignorance in the Government of China as that which caused its collapse in the closing year of the nineteenth century.

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 26th of November arrived here on the 31st ult. by the N.-D.L.S. *Preussen*.

THE American mail of the 6th of December arrived here on the 1st inst. by the T.K.K.S. *Nippon Maru*.

A MAIL leaves on Saturday for Europe by the N.-D.L.S. *Princess Irene*.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, 25th December.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General De Wet is in the neighbourhood of Senekal.

General Clements has defeated 3,000 Boers with five guns under General Delarey, who were entrenched on a range of kopjes. The Inniskillings and Borderers stormed the hills. General French arrived later and routed the fleeing Boers.

About 5,000 men and 8,000 horses will be shipped to South Africa early in January.

The Dutch are elated at the progress of the Boers who are invading Cape Colony. It is openly stated that the whole district of Victoria West will join the raiders.

Communications are practically unguarded owing to the insufficiency of troops.

London, 26th December.

Lord Kitchener is at De Aar, and is taking measures to crush the invasion.

The British have occupied Britstown unopposed. The Boers retired in the direction of Prieska.

THE KAISER'S ATTITUDE.

The Emperor William has conferred on Count Bülow, the German Chancellor, the Order of the Black Eagle, which is regarded at Berlin as especially significant, on account of Count Bülow's attitude towards the Boer war.

London, 27th December.

THE END OF A LONG STRUGGLE.

The French Senate has adopted the Dreyfus Amnesty Bill.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

President McKinley has forwarded the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to London, but refrains from comments. The London Press is calm, but says that the treaty is quite unacceptable in its amended form.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Numbers of troops are being sent to Cape Colony from the north. Very few colonials are joining the invaders.

The British occupied Britstown unopposed. The Boers retired north.

London, 28th December.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE DREDGER.

A Japanese Government dredger has foundered off Cork, and twelve men were drowned.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boers attacked Burghersdorp and were repulsed after heavy fighting. The enemy are active, and there have been skirmishes in several places in Cape Colony.

It is rumoured at Capetown that a squadron of yeomanry, while pursuing the Boers outside Britstown, was ambuscaded and captured.

London, 29th December.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Knox is engaging General De Wet who holds a position at

Leeuwkop and hopes to break southward again.

The "Evening Standard" says that the Boers stripped and liberated the yeomanry captured at Britstown. There were ten wounded, including the colonel.

Martial law has been proclaimed in two additional districts.

Large bodies of Boers are trekking westward. It is believed that they are on the way to Damaraland, though they deny this.

In the past few days the Boers have attacked every garrison guarding the communications between Standerton and Ingogo, and have been everywhere repulsed.

LOSS OF THE SUHSIANG.

News was received by wire on Friday from Ichang of the loss at noon the previous day in the Tungling Rapid, about sixty miles above Ichang, of the German steamer Suhsiang, on her first voyage to Chungking. Ship and cargo are reported to be a total loss.

The crew and passengers, including, we believe, 28 missionaries, were saved, but the commander, Captain Breitag, was most unfortunately drowned, and some Chinese.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 27th December.

ALARMS AND EXCURSIONS.

The Fourth Brigade is leaving for Yangtsun, the Boxers being reported to be in strength to the westward of that station. Various reports of bodies of Chinese advancing have been current lately that have come to nothing, but the information is presumably reliable on this occasion.

The general attitude of the Chinese is still only hostile. They are obviously awaiting a chance. The peace terms are disbelieved here.

There are four notorious Boxer leaders associated with Li Hung-chang and Prince Ching. They are reported to have been recently urging the leaders outside Peking to rise again.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD."

(Special cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

Berlin, 22nd December, 7.55 p.m.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Field-Marshal Count Blumenthal died to-day at the age of over 90 years.

[In Count Blumenthal one of the last officers has passed away, who took a decisive part in the events of 1864, 1866, and 1870. Although Count Blumenthal was never given an opportunity to act as independent commander-in-chief, he had to undertake great tasks as officer of the general-staff. The success of the Prussian arms at Nachod and Sadowa is to a large extent his work, and he also took part in a prominent way in the working out of the general movements of the armies in 1870, especially previous to the

battle of Sedan and during the siege of Paris. His merits had been repeatedly acknowledged by the Emperor William I; but when the Emperor Frederic ascended the throne, he promoted Count Blumenthal in recognition of the service he had rendered him as chief of staff in 1866 and 1870 to the rank of a Field-Marshal.—Ed. "O. L."]

Peking, 23rd Dec., 11.20 a.m.
NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

On the 22nd instant the joint note of the Allied Powers was signed by their eleven representatives at the capital and will be on the 24th instant a sitting of the diplomatic corps to be held at the residence of the doyen presented together with a Chinese translation to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

The Note opens with a statement of the Chinese crimes against international law and enumerates the twelve demands of the Powers. Amongst these the first place is occupied by that for the dispatch to Berlin of a Chinese Embassy of apology to be headed by an Imperial prince, and to be followed by the erection of an expiatory monument to Baron von Ketteler.

In compliance with the representations made by Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, to give Shêng Hsian-huai an opportunity to assist them in furthering the peace negotiations, an Imperial Edict appoints Shêng to be Secretary of the Tsung-jên-fu (Board of the Imperial Clan). Shêng is expected to leave at an early date for Peking, where he then will be appointed to the rank of a Vice-President of one of the six Boards (Pus).

Peking, 23rd December, 9.20 p.m.
THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

The wording of the Note handed in by the Ministers to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries is as follows:—

In the course of the months of May, June, July and August of this year disturbances first broke out in the Northern provinces of China, and crimes were committed under peculiarly outrageous circumstances, which have no parallel in the history of the world, crimes against the laws of humanity and against civilisation. The principal of these crimes are the following:—

1.—On the 20th of June, H.E. the Imperial German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, was whilst in the discharge of his official duties, on his way to the Tsungli Yamén, murdered by soldiers of the Regular Army, who acted upon the command of their leaders.

2.—On the same day the Foreign Legations were attacked and besieged, and these attacks continued without interruption until the 14th of August, on which date they were brought to an end by the arrival of the foreign troops. The attacks were carried out by regular soldiers, who united with the Boxers and obeyed the orders sent out to them from the Imperial Palace. During this time the Chinese Government caused to be explained officially to the Powers, through its representatives, that it undertook to provide for the safety of the Legations.

3.—On the 11th of June Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, was murdered at the gates of the City by Regular soldiers whilst he was engaged in the discharge of an official mission. In Peking and in different provinces foreigners were murdered and martyred; others were attacked by Boxers and Regular troops and owe their safety only to their own obstinate resistance. Their dwellings were plundered and destroyed.

4.—Foreign cemeteries, especially in Peking, have been desecrated, the graves opened, and the bones scattered abroad.

These proceedings compelled the foreign Powers to send their troops to China in

order to protect the lives of the representatives and of their fellow-countrymen, and to restore order. On the march to Peking the Allied troops met with resistance from detachments of the Chinese Army, which they were compelled to repulse by force. Since China now acknowledges her responsibility, expresses her remorse and has made known a wish to bring to an end the situation created by the disturbances in question, the Powers have decided to give effect to her desire upon the following detailed irrevocable conditions, which they regard as essential for the expiation of the crimes committed and the prevention of their repetition:—

1a.—The dispatch of an extraordinary Embassy, headed by an Imperial Prince, to Berlin, in order to express the regret of His Majesty the Emperor of China and of the Chinese Government for the murder of H. E. the Imperial German Minister, Baron von Ketteler.

1b.—The erection of a memorial monument in keeping with the position of the deceased on the site of the murder, with an inscription in the Latin, German, and Chinese languages expressive of the regret of the Emperor of China for the murder committed.

2a.—The infliction of the severest punishment applicable to their crimes upon the parties mentioned in the Imperial Edict of the 25th September, 1900, as well as upon those persons whom the Representatives of the Powers may later on indicate by name.

2b.—The provisional suspension of all official examinations during the period of five years in all towns in which foreigners have been killed or subjected to ill-treatment.

3.—The granting of suitable compensation on the part of the Chinese to the Japanese Government for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation.

4.—The erection of an expiatory monument by the Chinese Government in each of the foreign or international cemeteries which have been desecrated or the tombstones destroyed.

5.—The maintenance of the prohibition of the importation of arms and such material as is exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition under conditions to be later on determined and communicated by the Powers.

6a.—Suitable compensation for the States, Companies, and individual persons well as for those Chinese who during the recent events suffered injury to their persons or their property on account of their being in foreign employ.

6b.—The adoption of financial measures on the part of China in a manner acceptable to the Powers in order to provide for the payment of the aforesaid indemnities, and in order to provide security for the loans.

7.—Authority to the Powers to maintain standing guards for their Legations and to place the Legation quarter in a state of defence; and the withdrawal of the permission for Chinese to reside in this quarter.

8.—The razing of the forts at Taku as well as of those forts which might interfere with free communication between Peking and the sea.

9.—The right of military occupation of certain places to be indicated by agreement among the Powers in order to keep open communication between the sea and the Capital.

10a.—The promulgation of an Imperial Edict by the Chinese Government in all district cities by means of placards during two years, of the following purport:

Permanent prohibition under pain of death to belong to any anti-foreign society; ;

Recital of the punishments which have been inflicted upon the guilty parties, including the suspension of all official examinations in towns in which foreigners have been murdered or ill-treated.

10b.—The issue of an Imperial edict to be published throughout the whole Empire, stating that all Viceroys, Governors and Provincial and local officials will be held responsible for the maintenance of order in their respective jurisdictions; and in the event of renewed anti-foreign disturbances or other offences which are not immediately punished by those responsible the officials concerned are to be removed without delay without ever being allowed to accept new offices or to receive any distinction.

11.—An obligation on the Chinese Government to enter upon negotiations regarding the conditions considered suitable by the foreign Governments for trade and shipping regulations as well as other matters affecting mercantile transactions with a view to facilitating the latter.

12.—An obligation upon the Chinese Government to reform the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and to change the Court ceremony for the reception of the Foreign Ministers in a manner to be indicated by the Powers.

So long as the Chinese Government has not complied with the foregoing demands to the satisfaction of the Powers the undersigned are not in a position to take into consideration the conditions of the evacuation by International troops of Peking and the province of Chihli.

(Signed) MUMM.
CZIKANN.
YOOSTENS.
COLOGAN.
CONGER.
PICHON.
SATOW.
SALVAGO.
NISHI.
KNORR.
GIERS.

**PEACE PRELIMINARIES
ARRANGED.**

Information has reached us that the Chinese Government at Hsianfu has authorised its Plenipotentiaries at Peking, Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, to sign a preliminary treaty of peace on the basis of the conditions handed in by the Ministers of the foreign Powers.

(Special Cable service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 28th December, 8.15 p.m.

The French Government requests now also from the Chamber of Deputies the appropriation of a supplementary credit for the operations in China.

THE LOSS OF THE SUIHSIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Ichang, 28th December, 7.00 p.m.

The steamer Suihsiang left Ichang for Chungking at daylight on the 27th. Just above here begin the Yangtze Gorges, very fine from a scenery point of view, but dangerous to navigation on account of the rocks and rapids. The steamer, which the owner, Mr. Rickmers of Bremen, has just built especially for this trade, with shallow draft and powerful engines, was in command of Captain Breitag, who has the best knowledge of that portion of the River. The water is now very low, but the pilot assured the possibility of the trip. There were seven foreign passengers and

twenty-one missionaries returning to Szechuen, on board.

The steamer passed the Ichang Gorge and the Tatum Rapid easily, and arrived at noon at the entrance of the splendid Nicoukolang Gorge (Sintan Rapid?) forty-five miles above Ichang. The river bed is here full of sharp rocks, and the river turns round a cliff. The steamer proved to be too long. She knocked against a hidden rock and began to sink. The Chinese crew, frightened, jumped into the life-boats which were capsize, and most of them were drowned. From this desertion it was impossible to run the steamer ashore. Chinese sampans hastened to the assistance of the steamer, and took the passengers ashore. All the Europeans were saved. The Captain stopped on board bravely to the last.

The Suhsiang was seen to drift down, with her stern raised perpendicularly out of the water, and after an explosion, disappeared entirely, with the Captain still on her. The catastrophe lasted twenty minutes in all.

The passengers and the rescued portion of the crew spent the night in Chinese huts. We returned the next day to Ichang by junks and the steam-launch of the British gunboat Esk.

THE Director of Sicauei Observatory reports: Monday, 24th December, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 23rd.—The depression in Siberia passes to the north of Lake Baikal. Another system of lower pressures is shown in the Pacific to the S.E. of Tokio. Very fine and calm weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 24th.—Glass falling rather briskly. Fine weather. Hoar frost and rather sharp cold.—Thursday, 27th December, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 24th.—The barometer falls at Shanghai, but the weather remains fine. Glass rising again in Siberia. Moderate and changeable winds along the whole coast.—State on the morning of the 25th.—Fine but overcast and milder weather. The mercury begins to rise again.—State of the atmosphere on the 25th.—Barometric maximum in the neighbourhood of Tselgiao. Very changeable winds and fine along the whole coast.—State on the morning of the 26th.—Fine calm and mild weather. The barometer is steady and about the average.—State of the atmosphere on the 26th.—An area of low pressures seems to be passing over Northern China. Fine weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 27th.—Fine, damp and very mild weather. Barometer falling fast.—Friday, 28th December, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 27th.—The depression passes to the N. of Shanghai, and progresses towards the E.N.E. Mild and damp weather at Shanghai. Moderate winds from the S.E. quadrant.—State on the morning of the 28th.—Some showers occurring while the wind is shifting to the westward. Glass beginning to rise again.—Saturday, 29th December, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 28th.—The depression advances across the Yellow Sea towards Japan. Overcast weather at Shanghai. All the telegrams from Siberia and from the Yangtze Valley are lacking.—State on the morning of the 29th.—The rain sets in again in the night. Moderate winds from the N. quadrant. Mercury rising.—Sunday, 30th December, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 29th.—The depression which crossed the Yellow Sea moves away to the E. of Japan. A second centre follows the first, to the S. of Lake Baikal. Overcast weather and intermittent rain at Shanghai. Very variable winds along the coast.—State on the morning of the 30th.—Still a little rain; the barometer continues, however, to rise.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.
Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.

		1900.		Rainfall in inches
		Min.	Max.	
Dec.	26	41°·5	53°·8	.....
"	27	47°·0	65°·6	.....
"	28	52°·3	56°·0	0.05
"	29	44°·2	47°·0	0.11
"	30	39°·0	45°·0	0.09
"	31	40°·2	47°·2	.....
1901	Jan. 1	41°·0	46°·7	.....
		1899.		
		Min.	Max.	
Dec.	26	43°·8	49°·0	0.08
"	27	43°·0	47°·5	0.21
"	28	43°·2	53°·0	.....
"	29	42°·6	45°·0	0.10
"	30	33°·0	49°·0	0.01
"	31	40°·9	42°·2	0.74
1901	Jan. 1	26°·7	30°·7	.....

THE average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in December was 40°·31, the average maximum 50°·71, and the mean 45°·51, against 44°·28, 53°·92, and 49°·10 respectively, in December 1899. The rainfall in December was 0.81 inch, and rain fell measurably on six days, against 3.81 inches and 14 days in December, 1899, and an average of 1.12 inch and five days for the eighteen years 1882-1899.

The total rainfall in 1900 was 45.53 inches, and rain fell measurably on 121 days, against 53.22 inches and 126 days in 1899, and an average of 46.17 inches and 115 days for the eighteen years 1882-1899.

It is now understood, and it is to be trusted that this is final, that the Imperial Northern Railway between Peking and Shanhaikuan is to be handed over to Mr. Kinder's management immediately.

DURING the previous week the Arcadia Restaurant, Bubbling Well Road, has presented a busy scene. From the 17th to the 21st ult. the crew and petty officers of the German battleship Brandenburg, 440 in all, breakfasted and dined there daily. On Christmas Eve 390 soldiers from the German camp dined there, Count von Schlippenbach presiding. On this occasion the building was decorated in a tasteful and seasonable manner, the principal feature of the decorations being two large Christmas trees which had been brought from Japan especially for the occasion. On Christmas Day the British troops, numbering 104, were entertained at an excellent tiffin, subscribed for by the residents of Shanghai, at which Brigadier-General O'Moore Creagh, V. C., presided. The manager of the Restaurant is to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for these entertainments, the catering for nearly 1,000 hearty and healthy men being no light task.

It will be noticed that a regular communication of the District Grand Lodge of North China will be held on Monday, the 7th inst., at 9 p.m., which all Master Masons are cordially invited to attend.

WE understand that the Committee of the China Association have telegraphed to London regarding the recent case of illegal arrest in the Settlement, urging that the regulations regarding arrests which have been established after long experience should be maintained.

ON Sunday evening (23rd ult.) Union Church choir celebrated Christmas by giving the following items before and after the sermon: Mendelssohn's "How Lovely are the Messengers" and the carol "The First Nowell." After the sermon two carols "The Manger and Throne" and "Good King Wenceslas" were given. Mr. H. R. H. Thomas sang "Nazareth" and the choir closed with Handel's chorus "And the Glory

of the Lord." Mr. J. M. D. Thomas, the organist, and the members of the choir are to be heartily congratulated on their tasteful, accurate and devout rendering of these pieces, which were greatly enjoyed by all who heard them. The carols seemed to the writer to be as nearly perfect as possible.

THE second of the series of Missionary Conferences was held in the Presbyterian Mission Press chapel at 5 p.m. on Friday. Those who attended were well repaid by listening to Dr. Mateer's able address on Educational Work amongst the Chinese, with especial reference to the development of the Christian Church. The meeting afterwards asked that the address might be printed. The Rev. Hawks Pott followed with a lucid explanation of the scheme for holding examinations annually throughout the Chinese Empire in Western sciences, the examinations to be open to all who might be willing to enter for them. This scheme may prove to be of exceptional value as a missionary as well as an educational agency.

A LARGE meeting of medical missionaries assembled on Friday evening in Dr. Boone's house to hear and discuss two important papers that were there read by Dr. O. L. Kilborn and Dr. Macklin. Dr. Polk, of Foochow, was requested to prepare a paper upon "medical mission work among Chinese women," for presentation at next Friday's meeting of medical missionaries.

At the meeting of the Fire Brigade on Friday evening last Mr. L. Moore was re-elected Chief-Engineer. It was decided not to elect any District-Engineers, and in future in the absence of the Chief-Engineer, the senior Foreman present will take charge.

A FIRE alarm was given on Monday morning (24th ult.) about 2.45 o'clock, for a fire in the Sinza district. The Brigade turned out, and were guided to the spot by the great flare. Upon arrival at the scene, the conflagration was seen to be confined to four native houses with a fire-wall enclosure; the four were eventually totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but we understand the tenements were insured with the Imperial Insurance Co. for Tls. 2,240.—Another fire disturbed the firemen on Christmas night at a time when most were enjoying their Christmas dinners—8.45 p.m. It was found to be in some isolated straw huts in Carter Road, at the back of the Shanghai Laundry. The Brigade did not think it worth while to lay a stream of water on, as it was dying out, and they consequently dispersed. The fire eventually burnt itself out. It was a great mistake to call the Brigade out under the circumstances.

ABOUT 5 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the cook-house of No. 257, Yunnan Road, where a quantity of straw was stored. Nos. 257 and 258 were slightly damaged by fire and water. The property was owned by Chinese and consisted of dwelling-houses. The contents and buildings were insured.—Another fire broke out at one o'clock the same morning in a Chinese house at the corner of Park and Sinza Roads. The fire was only a small one and was extinguished by the occupiers with the help of a policeman.

THE Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade was called up at 4.30 a.m. on Friday for a fire announced to be at the China Merchants' godowns on the Pootung side. He sent word for the float to be got ready pending the receipt of further information, and the bell was fortunately not rung, for the fire turned out to be in a native village in the country behind the C. M. Co.'s Yangkadoo godowns.

ABOUT half-past one on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the Dong Hing dairy, Li Hongkew. The alarm bell sounded and the Brigade turned out, but it was found that the burning premises

were outside the fire limits. There being no water supply available, the fire was allowed to burn itself out, the Mitholoongs pulling down some buildings and saving three cows and a calf.

The news will be read with great regret of the premature death of Mr. George Peebles, Director of S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd. which took place last week. Mr. Peebles was a marine engineer by profession and was for a time superintending engineer in the service of the China Navigation Co., Ltd. He was a very skilful engineer and a man of considerable attainments, though very quiet and retiring in demeanour, and very popular with all with whom he came in contact. He leaves a family with whom deep and general sympathy is felt in their great loss.

The production of "Our Flat" by the A. D. C. is fixed for Wednesday, the 9th ult.

The next of the ever-welcome performances by the Société Dramatique Française is fixed for the 24th of January and is to consist of a triple bill; (1) "L'Anglais tel qu'on le Parle" ("English as it is spoken"), a farcical comedy in one act, in which some of the characters speak English only; this has been played at home for over 300 nights; (2) "Le Feu au Couvent," a comedy in one act, played by the French amateurs here with great success about eight years ago; and (3) a burlesque in pantomime—without words—"L'Hotel de Windsor." This programme promises a most pleasant evening's entertainment.

The opening dance of the season of the Marine Engineers' Institute took place at the Mas nie Hall on Saturday evening. The music by the Town Band was excellent, the floor was all that could be wished, everything possible had been done for the comfort of the dancers, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent by the company present.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" in Shanghai has aroused the ire of the "Echo de Chine," apropos the precedence given to the French troops in the grand review held on the Race-Course, which will still be in the minds of our readers. The "Morning Post" remarks on a criticism said to be given by General Creagh's orderly. "What a funny sight," the man is reported to have said, "the Frenchmen are marching with their 'vivandeers' behind them"—the said "vivandeers" being the Annamite contingent. A correspondent draws our attention to this, and to the strong comments which the "Echo de Chine" made in its issue of the 15th of December under the heading "Une Singulière Politesse." He is in hearty agreement with this condemnation, and animadverts on "the traducing and misrepresentation" of General Creagh's motives. We are reminded, too, that the General had not an orderly and, had he been so blessed, would not have suffered the man to make such a remark.

Messrs. Dunning & Co. have sent us samples of their American apples and American potatoes, and we can most strongly recommend them.

We very much regret to hear of the loss of the new steamer Suihsiang, built for the Chungking trade and running in conjunction with the Rickmers' Yangtze line, for whom Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. are the local agents. The Suihsiang came out from Bremen this summer and has latterly been employed landing troops and stores at Taku. On the close of navigation in the North she returned to Shanghai and has since been engaged fitting out for the special navigation of the Upper Yangtze. She sailed from Shanghai on the 15th ult., with a full complement of cargo and passengers; among the latter were some twenty missionaries returning to Chungking,

whence they had been removed by Mr. Consul Fraser in August last. These unlucky passengers have lost everything and many are coming back to Shanghai again to refit. We understand that the vessel was insured at Lloyds in London. This unfortunate loss will be another setback to the long attempted navigation of the Upper River. Yet we hope it will not be long before the attempt is renewed, for a failure, like the present, to run when the water is at its lowest, is no proof that the river is not navigable in safety during the greater portion of the year. The experience of the Pioneer this past summer shows that there is no insuperable difficulty in running at high water period when, however, the current is at its maximum strength; but in winter until the rocks are removed from the fairway, it would seem that the risk is too heavy; for the Suihsiang was a powerful paddle boat like the Pioneer, but twenty feet longer; her unfortunate captain had himself made two preliminary voyages at both the high and low water seasons. Mr. Little, in the low water season of 1898, when he made his first voyage to Chungking in the Leechuen, steamed through this rapid without any difficulty, but the Suihsiang was far too big a boat to attempt the passage with at this season. The Tungling is the first of the important rapids that infest the stretch of water between Kueifu and Ichang and is situated about 35 miles above the latter city at the entrance to the Ninkan Gorge; it is a nest of rocks through which run swift cross currents. It is to be hoped that this sad disaster will lead to some effective steps being taken for the improvement of the winter channel, such as were so successfully commenced at the Great New Rapid by Messrs. Grey Donald and Tyler in the winter of 1897-1898, but which were never completed, avowedly from lack of funds.

The German steamer Suihsiang, of the Rickmers' Yangtze Line, on her maiden voyage to Chungking, arrived at Ichang on Tuesday, the 25th ult., at noon, and proceeded to Chungking the following day on a draft of 6 ft. 6 in.

We have received the December issue of the "Hwa Mei Pao, Chinese Christian Advocate," edited by the Rev. M. C. Wilcox, Ph. D., and published at the Methodist Mission Press, Foochow; and the January issue of the "Kiao Pao, Christian Advocate," edited by the Rev. Dr. Young J. Allen, and published by the M. E. C. S. Mission, Shanghai.

A WEIHAIWEI correspondent send us No. 11 of the "Weihaiwei Lyre," with the following excellent poem on the recent blizzard. He adds that two Madras sentinels were found insensible at their posts. One took refuge in a civilian's house half-way to his camp, which he would hardly have reached alive. This is the poem:—

THE BLIZZARD

It was just the other morning, when astrolling round the island
(In a mass of perspiration, with my coat upon my arm),
That I turned to my companion with a half-sarcastic smile, and
Asked him why they needed furs here, where the winter was so warm.
Now a well-developed blizzard which was out of situation
Must have listened to our chaffing as we strolled beside the sea,
And with laudable ambition, when it heard our conversation,
It determined it would show us what a blizzard here could be.

Oh a blizzard, yes a blizzard, has the magic of a wizard,
It will change the pet ambition of the most ambitious "cove,"

For it freezes his extremities and prods him in the gizzard
Till his hope in life seems centred in the antics of his store.

We awoke to find the blizzard, with a temperature appalling;
Whilst the wind shrieked like a demon and the snow it fell in feet!!
Oh we shivered by our stove-side, as we watched the glass still falling;
And the poor Madras gibbered, as they slunk along the street.
For three days this pandemonium raged with fury unabating;
Till once more with sun a-shining and with sky of cloudless blue,
We are paddling through the snow-slush; and I think I'm right in stating
We have realised completely what a blizzard here can do.

Oh the blizzard! Oh the blizzard!!
It's like being "knifed and scissored,"

For it pricks you, and it cuts you, and it leaves you red and sore,
As it whisks among the snow-drifts it's a frisky as a lizard;
And when once you've seen a blizzard—well, you don't want any more.

The watermarks at Hankow on the 23rd and 24th ult. were 7 inches and 3 feet respectively, and at Kiukiang on the 24th and 25th ult. 2 feet 2 inches and 2 feet respectively.

The M.M.S. Indos, with the French mail of the 1st instant, left Singapore for Shanghai on Sunday, the 23rd ult., at 9 p.m.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan left Yokohama on Friday afternoon for Vancouver.

The R.M.S. Empress of China arrived at Hongkong on Thursday, the 27th ult., at 9 a.m.

H.M.S. Bonaventure, now at Woosung, is not coming up to Shanghai as expected, but is ordered to Shanhaikuan.

H.M.S. Peacock which arrived at Woosung on Sunday from Shanhaikuan is home-bound under orders from the Admiralty.

The silk which left here per Empress of India on the 24th November arrived in New York on Friday, the 21st ult.

The British steamer Indra which went ashore near Cape Guardafui in August has been got off and was towed into Aden on the 19th Nov., leaking slightly.

The C. N. S. Kiukiang, which arrived here on the 25th ult. from Canton and Hongkong, reports seeing the French cruiser Styx, the British gunboat Britomart, the German gunboat Luchs and torpedo-boat S 91, and the American monitor Monterey off Canton on the 19th ult.

The C. N. S. Tientsin, which arrived here from Moji on Wednesday, reports: Left Moji at 6.35 a.m. on the 24th ult. and experienced fresh N.W. to W. winds, with overcast, showery weather and moderate N. W. sea, to the North Saddle; thence to port, light, variable winds and fine. At 9.59 a.m. on the 26th ult. at Gutzlaff, S. 46 W. (T.), 14 miles, passed a junk with a large pontoon lighter in tow, apparently making for Gutzlaff.

The C. M. S. Kwanglee, which left Hongkong on the 20th ult. and arrived here on the 25th idem, reports: Experienced moderate E.N.E. winds to Turnabout. Fresh N. E. winds, moderate sea and hazy weather to Pishan; thence to port, light, variable winds, fine clear weather and smooth sea.

CAPTAIN ARMSTEAD of the s.s. Tientsin, which arrived here on the 27th ult. reports having seen a large iron lighter about 9

miles to the north-eastward of the Fairway Buoy, being towed by fishermen in the direction of Gutzlaff.

CAPTAIN FARENHOLT, U.S.N., passed through Shanghai by the O. and O. S. Doric on the 22nd ult. He has been in hospital at Yokohama, and went on to Hongkong to take command of the U.S.S. Monadnock, which he will bring to Shanghai, where she will replace the Monocacy.

At the fifth annual celebration of Founder's Day at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of October last, Mr. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, who had come from Washington for the purpose, was the principal guest. He made a very eloquent address on the subject of Education in China, and was received with every mark of admiration and respect. The "Pittsburgh Times" says in a leading article:—

Minister Wu has presented to the people of Pittsburgh a picture of the Chinaman, as he is, or as his education makes him. It is not a fancy sketch, with all of the detail done in high lights. His countryman, as the distinguished speaker sees him, is a man of faults as well as of virtues, living in a civilisation that has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. Brought to a summing up, the Chinaman is a creature of his environments as the inhabitant of any other country is, and Minister Wu, who has enjoyed the opportunities that come to all men who see more of the world than their own seven-league circles, appreciates the gains that are to come from closer contact of one race with the other. The Chinese Minister in himself is evidence of the good that is in China. He is a reminder that a land which produces such as he cannot be dealt with lightly, nor passed along as of minor consequence. Chinese inventive skill, Chinese philosophy, Chinese reverence for the family ties, Chinese integrity of purpose, have been evident for centuries. Chinese statesmanship is not of the lowest order by any means, the names of some of China's great men ranking with those of the great men of the times. Minister Wu draws back the veil that has hidden China from the world, and in doing it he discloses more than most people had suspected—a country worthy the friendship and fair treatment of the Americans, interesting for itself and its fascinating associations and development, as well as for the possibilities there for American commerce and enterprise.

THE following letter, under the heading "Russia at Tientsin" appears in the "Times" of the 17th November.

Sir,—The news from Tientsin of the latest piece of Russian aggression in claiming the land on the left bank of the Peiho, immediately opposite to the British Concession, causes serious apprehensions to those whose interests have been thus assailed.

The land in question is largely the property of the Imperial Chinese Railways, which were duly hypothecated as security under the agreement for the loan of £2,300,000 raised in England with the knowledge of her Majesty's Government.

However, by far the more serious aspect of the case is the dominating position which Russia would occupy in the unlikely event of her claim being acquiesced in.

As the position selected commands the means of ingress and egress to and from Tientsin by railway (water cannot always be relied on owing to the silt contained in the Peiho), it would be in the power of Russia, if she liked, to hamper or strangle the trade of Tientsin. That is hardly a comforting reflection, although none the less true. British interests in Tientsin are paramount with regard to the trade itself, the carrying of it, and in the money in-

vested in real estate, docks, the railways, and vessels for lightering and hauling.

Russian interests, on the other hand, are almost nil, save in the transit of teas, which traffic will disappear when communication through Tientsin with Russian Siberia is opened. Russian firms do not participate in either the export or import trade of the port.

In connection with the above it must not be forgotten that Tientsin is the second largest port in China, whose trade has doubled itself during the last ten years and is capable of enormous development. No port in China has increased in trade in the same ratio in the corresponding time. The establishment of Russia in Tientsin seems utterly unjustifiable. Certainly, in the position mentioned in the report, it would be a gross outrage to British interests.

We have already renounced the rights, previously open to us under the Treaty of Tientsin of 1860, to compete in railway enterprise in Manchuria in favour of Russia. She may well rest satisfied with that and her acquisitions at Port Arthur and Tientsin.

Nothing which our Government has done in China during the last three years has been more consistent with their repeatedly declared policy of striving to maintain the independence of China than their approval of the Chinese Imperial Railway Agreement for the loan of £2,300,000. By that agreement the railway is to remain in Chinese hands so long as the terms of the agreement are complied with. Bondholders need feel no uneasiness about the Chinese paying their obligations, however much they may fear Russian interference.

There is nothing the Chinese have more loudly protested against, or felt more keenly, than the loss of their sovereign influence in the Shantung and Manchurian lines.

In recent events the attitude of the bondholders has been one of "patience and watchfulness," confident that our Government will safeguard their just rights and British interests generally in North China. Let us trust that their hopes will not be disappointed.

I am yours faithfully,

X.

Glasgow, 12th November.

A NOTICE to mariners has been issued with reference to intended changes in Buoyage on Langshan Crossing and North Tree Rocks. It states that, on account of changes that have taken place in the banks in the above localities, the following alterations will be made in the Buoyages:—

On or about the 4th of January, 1901, the North Bank Buoy, Langshan Crossing, will be shifted about 4 cables to the north-eastward of its present position, to make the edge of the bank; and the Upper Crossing Buoy will be painted in red and black horizontal bands as a fairway buoy and left in its present position.

On or about the 30th of January, 1901, the present red buoy, moored about 500 feet to the south-westward of the North Tree Rocks, will be removed, and a black conical buoy will be moored about 3 cables to the north-eastward of the rocks.

THE following notes are from the "Foochow Echo" of the 22nd ult:—

We understand that H.M.S. Mohawk is under orders to leave and that she will be replaced by the "Britomart," a gunboat of 710 tons.

Capt. Freeman and the Officers of H. M. S. Mohawk gave a dance to the community and visitors on Tuesday last at the Foochow Club. Upwards of a hundred guests were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Very pleasant afternoons have been passed on the Recreation Ground each day

this week watching the games of hockey, ladies playing alternate days. The events of the week at this sport have been the matches between Foochow and the missionaries.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 15th ult.—The recent execution of Tan Wen-huan at Tientsin gave, we are told, as much satisfaction to the Chinese as to foreigners.—A great quantity of counterfeit coin, dollars and 20-cent pieces, is being made near Tientsin, with the assistance, it is reported, of a foreigner.—The Indian troops in the north have already received their fur coats, but the issue of moccasins is undecided.—The people of the Yuchiapu village near Tangku presented Capt. Wise of the U.S.S. Monocacy and Mr. Strangmann, the harbour-master, on the 9th inst. with a large banner, "in recognition of their services in saving the village from destruction by the Russian soldiers."

We have received Hongkong papers to the 29th ult.—The authorities at Capetown have commenced the wholesale destruction of rats.—Over \$20,000 worth of grain stored on the New Parade Ground, Hongkong, was damaged in the recent typhoon.—The attempt to raise the Canton River having failed, it is now proposed to parbuckle her.—The Typhoon Sufferers' fund amounted on the 26th to £50 and \$17,352.—The "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 20th says:—"The dispatch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer Empress of Japan from this port yesterday is another instance of industrial enterprise put forth in the colony when emergency demands it. The steamer, it will be remembered, collided with a sailing ship while on her outward passage and had to put back to Victoria for repairs. She was patched up and left her Pacific port five days after her advertised time. On the passage, she made up three days, and when she reached Hongkong was but two days beyond her time. She arrived on the Friday afternoon, and immediately went alongside the wharf. The Kowloon Godown Company started discharging her cargo of 1,500 tons the next morning, and by the evening she was finished and went into dock the first thing on Monday morning. By Tuesday morning the repairs were finished, and, in addition, 2,000 tons of cargo were shipped on board. That being accomplished, the Empress of Japan steamed out of the harbour on the return passage on the moment of her scheduled time, to the satisfaction of all concerned. It says much for the quick dispatch of cargo by the Kowloon Godown Company, and is a creditable piece of work by the Dock Company. They had to replace a number of plates, and execute considerable repairs to the after-cabins and saloon, besides which they had to unship and repair the foremast, as well as refit some deck gear which had been carried away during the collision.—The report of the Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd., for the year ended 30th November last shows a net profit of £28,242, and the Directors propose to pay a dividend of 14 per cent, and carry \$10,000 to permanent reserve.—Cases of plague were still occurring in Brisbane.—The new Blake Pier is to have a clock tower and a roof and shelter for passengers.—A private letter has been received in Singapore from Peking stating that the missing Captain Watts Jones, R.E., was slowly tortured to death westward of Kalgan.—The celebrated Indian jockey Ebrahim died at Bombay on the 25th ult.

THE "China Mail" has the following:—

PORTUGAL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

ALLIANCE OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul-General for Portugal:—

To the Editor of the "China Mail."
Hongkong, 13th December, 1900.

Dear Sir,—I am informed by His Excellency the Governor of Macao that he received yesterday the following telegram from the Minister of Marine at Lisbon:—

"Officially proclaimed by the King and the Representative of Great Britain alliance between Portugal and England."

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish this news.—Yours faithfully,

A. G. ROMANO,

Consul-General for Portugal.

The "Hongkong Daily Press" prints the following under the heading "The Conduct of the War":—

Mr. F. C. Bernal, writing to the "Times" on the 9th ult., "draws the attention of Mr. Courtney and his colleagues of the South African Conciliation Committee" to the following extract from an official report made by Major-General Sheridan to the United States Secretary of War:—

Woodstock, Va., 9 p.m. Oct. 7, 1864.

Lieut.-General U. S. Grant,—I have the honour to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg yesterday morning.

The grain and forage in advance of these points had been previously destroyed. In moving back to this point the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been rendered untenable for a rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat, have driven in front of this army four herds of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops no less than three thousand sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the Main Valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained.

Lieutenant John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 20th and Nagasaki the 24th ult.—The "Japan Mail" says that the investigations of the Tokio Local Court have failed to discover any grounds whatever for suspecting Mr. Hoshi Toru, and all possibility of proceedings being instituted against him has disappeared. Nevertheless, a Tokio telegram quoted in the "Nagasaki Press" says that Mr. Hoshi resigned his portfolio in the Cabinet on the 21st, the day after the "Mail" wrote.—Fire broke out on board the blue-funnel liner Achilles at Yokohama on the 20th, but was extinguished after an hour's hard work, with very little damage to the steamer.

FROM Nagasaki papers to the 22nd ult. we learn that Pierre Loti is an officer on board the French flagship Redoutable.—The Japanese Marines at Shanghai are to be withdrawn, only a small body being left.—It is understood that the German military authorities are negotiating to take the Cliff House, Nagasaki, as a convalescent home for soldiers.—It is stated that the Japanese carried away altogether silver to the amount of 33,000,000 yen from Tientsin, T'ungchow, and Peking.—The certificate of Captain Thom of the Futami Maru, lost off the Philippines, has been suspended for six months by the Tokio Marine Court.—The same Court has found the native captain of the Ise Maru free from blame for the collision with the Calanda, the statement of Captain Jensen

of the latter vessel being found entirely incredible.—The "Nagasaki Press" says:—

"Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the "Times," and the correspondent of the "Morning Post" are having trouble with the German military authorities. The correspondents ascribed the death of Count York to the defeat the Germans received at the hands of the Chinese troops. The Germans are highly incensed and are trying to court-martial the two men, for which a proposal was brought forward at the Allies' military council.

"Li Hung-chang's personal followers are reported to have returned to Shanghai, on account of the determined attitude of the Powers, who threaten to continue the military operations in case China evinces the least disposition to ask for an amendment of peace conditions."

THE Ottawa correspondent of the "Standard" states that the following orders from the British Government were executed in Canada during the present year:—

3,075 sets of saddlery	\$118,463
5,114 numnahs	16,109
2,000 numnah panels	4,410
30,000 greatcoats	180,180
50,000 pairs trousers, khaki	95,390
50,000 serge frocks, khaki	130,725
10,000 tent-pin bags	5,460
50 transport waggons	18,375
	\$568,742

For the Indian Government, China Expedition:—

33,675 greatcoats	\$268,341
43,300 pairs long stockings	23,841
29,000 leather mocassins	83,737
1,320 fur caps	3,118
	\$379,037

The above are all of Canadian material, manufactured and shipped from Vancouver in October.

Negotiations are going on for the following supplies:—

2,200 wooden huts for South Africa	\$2,650,000
110 ditto for China	132,000
2,000 tons firewood for China	4,000
300 transport waggons	105,000
	\$2,891,000

Tents and boots—samples have been submitted to the War Office, and large quantities will be required.

There have been also supplied to the Imperial Government, through the Agriculture Department, hay, oats, jam, etc., to the value of about half a million of dollars.

Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the U. S. Treasury Department, in an interesting article in the "North American Review," asks: "What of the coming century? Can its commerce show such a marvellous growth as that of the century about to end?" In answer, the writer says it seems almost impossible, yet no more impossible than the growth which has actually occurred during this century would have appeared had it been predicted at its beginning. Aerial navigation may, long before the end of another century, aid in the transportation of men and mails and the lighter articles of commerce to areas not supplied with other means of transportation; a similar service may be performed between great distributing centres, by huge pneumatic tubes, a mere development of the system which now prevails for shorter distances in great cities: wireless telegraphy will communicate with all sections of the world; electricity will transfer to convenient points the power created by countless waterfalls now inaccessible for manufacturing purposes; steamships will

develop their carrying powers and multiply communications between continents and great trading centres; a ship canal will connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific; and vessels circumnavigating the globe in the interests of commerce may take advantage of currents of air and water which move ever westward as the earth revolves ever toward the east; other ship canals will connect our great lakes with the ocean, and steamships from Europe and the Mediterranean countries and the Orient will land their merchandise at the docks of Chicago and Duluth, and the other great commercial cities of our inland seas; a great railway system will stretch from South America to Bering Straits, thence down the eastern coast of Siberia through China, Siam, Burma, across India, Persia, Arabia, past the pyramids of Egypt to the westernmost point of Africa, where only 1,600 miles of ocean will intervene to prevent the complete encircling of the earth with a belt of steel, whose branches will penetrate to every habitable part of every continent, and place men of all climes and all nations and all continents in constant communication with each other, and thus facilitate the interchange of commodities.—"Hongkong Daily Press."

FROM the "London and China Express" of the 16th and 23rd Nov. we learn that Lieut. Wm. B. S. Wrey is promoted to be Commander, and Assistant-Paymaster Harry G. Wilson to be Paymaster.—The new P. & O. S. Persia, the largest of the fleet, left England on her first voyage on the 9th Nov.—It is stated in naval circles that Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, is to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour on this station.

A TELEGRAM was published on Nov. 16th by the "New York Herald" from its Yalta correspondent, which ran as follows:—

"The British Government having called the attention of Count Lamsdorf to the manner in which Russian troops are holding British railroads in China, and the English papers having made attacks on Russia, which, founded on truth, would place this country entirely in the wrong, the following statement has been made by a Russian official:—

"'Russia,' said he, 'was the first to arrive on the scene after the outbreak in the neighbourhood of Peking. She found the railways destroyed and abandoned. It was a question about which there was no time to waste or to go and ask advice of the English, who showed no anxiety to come and guard their road. We proceeded forthwith, using the utmost speed, to make repairs, manned it and placed it in running order. Did the English expect that after we had expended an extraordinary amount of labour and after large expenditure, we are going to hand back the railway at their request? Would anyone expect that? We therefore held, and are holding, the sections until an estimate of the cost has been made out. As fast as this is done such sections, with estimates, will be turned over to Marshal Count von Waldersee, for him to deal with. That is the plan, and it is a very simple one.'"

A TELEGRAM dated New London, the 15th ult., says:—

Actual work began this week on the laying of the keels to the mammoth iron steamships to be built for the Great Northern Railway at the works of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company at Gorton, opposite New London. There was issued from the company to-day an authoritative statement regarding the size of the ships, which show them to be the largest vessels in the world now building or planned. The new vessels will be of 20,000 tons register and 33,000 tons displacement, or just 10,000 tons more displacement than the new Atlantic greyhound Deutschland.

The new steamers, which are being built primarily for cargo carriers, are not as long as many Atlantic liners, but are much wider and deeper. The following are the principal dimensions of the vessels: Length, 630 feet; beam, 73 feet; depth, 56 feet. They have each five continuous decks, extending the whole length of the ship, with three additional partial decks amidships.

Passengers as well as freight will be carried, and accommodation is provided for nearly 1,000 passengers in three classes. The vessels will have a speed of fourteen knots an hour and will carry over 4,000 tons of coal in their bunkers. They are designed to carry cattle, chilled or frozen meats in refrigerator chambers, fruit or any kind of cargo that may appear for transportation. It is estimated that when completed the steamships will cost fully \$5,000,000, and they will run from the Pacific Coast to Oriental ports in connection with the Great Northern Railway.

THE "New York Sun" of the 21st of November has the news that Captain G. F. F. Wilde is to be succeeded in command of the U. S. S. Oregon by Captain F. W. Dickins, who was in command of the battleship Indiana. The change, it is said, is due to the fact that Captain Wilde's term of sea duty had expired. His two years of sea service expired in October, but he desired not to be detached until the responsibility for the grounding of the Oregon off the Chinese coast while under his command had been determined. In accordance with the findings of the court of inquiry, Captain Wilde and his officers have been acquitted of all blame and he will leave the ship with a clear record. Captain Dickins was to leave San Francisco on the 14th of December.

THE "Globe" has the following:—

English children have wondered at the cleverness of French children in speaking French at such an early age. But even French children can make mistakes in French, witness the following anecdote. In a word-making game the name of an animal beginning with *chi* was wanted. "Chinois," said one, promptly. "No, no," said a second, scornfully; "that's not an animal." "Yes, it is," argued a third, "C'est la bête noire."

THE "Western Mail," a Unionist journal, prints the following communication "from a correspondent":—

Irrespective of politics, there is a general feeling of regret throughout the country that Mr. Pritchard Morgan is now without a seat in the House of Commons. This feeling is accentuated by the belief that his rejection by Merthyr was primarily caused through absence spent in the advancement of trade and commerce of the United Kingdom. Politicians of all shades readily admit that Mr. Morgan's intimate knowledge of the Far East, and particularly China, would in the future as during previous sessions have proved of inestimable value to whatsoever Government might be in office. Indeed, it is not saying too much to assert that there are but few Englishmen who possess greater influence with the Celestial Government than does the ex-member for Merthyr. In this connection, it may be remembered that the solitary British concession it was possible to obtain in Corea was secured by Mr. Morgan, while the only industrial appointment ever made by the Chinese Government was that of electing Mr. Morgan as Foreign Administrator of the Province of Szechuan. In view of this, it is felt by many of these interested in the Eastern question that the Government might with advantage utilise the special knowledge Mr. Morgan possesses by inducing him to proceed to the Far East as a commercial agent, say in some such capacity as that occupied by Mr. Rockhill, who has been

appointed commercial representative of the United States in China. In view of the retirement of Sir Claude MacDonald from the British Embassy in China there is now additional need for the securing of the Government of the ripe experience of such widely-travelled men as Mr. Pritchard Morgan. His information with regard to the inner workings of the Chinese Government was fully demonstrated in the House of Commons last session, when on two or three occasions he was able to inform the House that the Legations at Peking were safe, being in advance of official intimation to this effect. Indeed, at the time the Government information was so meagre as to induce officials to go the length of preparing for a memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE "Economist" of the 27th of October writes as follows in a leading article on the Anglo-German Agreement:—

To make trade sound, however, there must be order in the market, and whether there will be order is not yet clear. China, though she has held together for a long period, and is inclined to hold together, has passed at times through cycles of anarchy, and one of these may be approaching. The Allied Powers, who are invading her to punish a great outrage, have as yet accomplished very little. They have not punished the *fi-ree* Empress-Dowager, they have not pardoned her, and they have not found for her any effective substitute. They keep on demanding things which she will not concede, and she keeps on refusing demands which they cannot quite forego. As to a new Government under wise guidance there is not even a plan in circulation to secure one. The Allies cannot even reach the place where the Empress is seated, and if her agents make terms, which seems unlikely, she can at any minute refuse to ratify them. It is, in fact, a kind of deadlock out of which extrication may prove very tedious and difficult. The North is a kind of chaos, no one really governing there, and the "triumphant" armies being unable to exercise any real control. Count von Waldersee, for instance, is no more "in occupation" in the European sense than he is Emperor. In the South the secret societies are fomenting rebellion, which is known from the Taiping precedent to be formidable, and though the Centre, which we call the Yangtze Valley, is quiet, there are rumours of gathering troubles there also. Among the quiet cultivators live thousands of semi-bandits, who, if authority grows weak, cannot be trusted for an hour. If the Empress is to restore order she must have peace, and if the Powers are to restore order they must have forces, supplies, and means of transport such as do not yet exist. As it is impossible to attack the Empress in her new capital, they may be compelled in the end to set up a new Emperor of some kind in Peking, as the Allies did in France in 1815, and the result of that tremendous step cannot be foreseen. He may be obeyed by the Chinese, in which case he will soon prove recalcitrant, no man who is obeyed by millions being able to bear continual dictation from three or four authorities; or he may be disobeyed, in which case he will only be one more added to the existing causes of confusion. There is in fact a muddle in China, and Europe is settling about the future before it has arranged for the immediate present. Some new and effective course may be found soon, but it is not found yet, and meanwhile the elements of disorder do not grow either weaker or fewer. What the end will be is uncertain, but we see no ground whatever for believing that peace is already in sight.

THE sweet singer of "The Times of India" has a verse for those who affect a certain game. There is in it much wisdom—that is to say wisdom of a sort. Dum Dum carols:—

I hold it true, whate'er befall,
And worth an undivided trust;
'Tis better to have bluffed and bust,
Than not have tried to bluff at all.

THE enormous advance in the value of steamship property is shown in the following extract from a home paper:—

The steel steamship *Loch Katrine*, 952 tons, built at Dundee in 1880, was sold recently for £18,500. Vessels similar to her were sold about three years ago for between £8,000 and £10,000.

In closing his recent report to the U. S. War Department on the operations in the Philippines, General McArthur, after speaking of the establishment of a republican form of government in the islands, says: "In the light of existing conditions it is difficult to realise that there is any possibility of such a future for the islands, especially so as at present, and for many years to come, the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion. On the other hand, however, there are many encouraging conditions to sustain such a conviction. For example, in the Philippines there is no dynasty to destroy; no organised system of feudal laws to eradicate; no principles inconsistent with republicanism which had solidly insinuated themselves into the national life to displace; no adverse aspects of nature to overcome. On the contrary, nature, which is exuberant, balmy and generous, has nourished into existence several millions of sensitive and credulous people, without allegiance to any existing institutions, but animated by certain inchoate ideas and aspirations, which by some unfortunate perversion of thought they conceive to be threatened by America. These people, fortunately, are intelligent, generous and flexible, and probably will yield quickly and with absolute confidence to tuition and advice when thoroughly informed of America's institutions and purposes. As a future thought in the same direction it may be suggested that the Aryan races are making their way back into the old continent, which as a consequence is likely within a generation more to become the theatre of gigantic political activities. Up to this time the practical effect of republican institutions has not been considered in this connection, but the rapid extension of republican civilisation in these islands, which is not only possible, but probable, of necessity must exert an active and potential influence upon the affairs of Asia, which under the inspiration of American ideas transmitted through Filipinos may exhibit the greatest of political wonders. A rather broad conception perhaps, but one well calculated to fix the attention of the most casual observer and to warm the fancy of the most indifferent."

NOTWITHSTANDING the many wonderful developments of science, no rival has yet been found to take the place of Halloway's Pills and Ointment as reliable and speedy cures for the various diseases with which we are all liable to be afflicted. The Ointment is universally acknowledged to be a certain remedy for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs, colds, glandular swellings, gout, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. The Pills have justly earned a world-wide reputation for all female complaints; for infantile disorders they are invaluable, and they are an unfailing remedy for all disorders affecting the liver and stomach. It would be difficult indeed, to name a complaint for which both the Pills and Ointment are not beneficial. Thousands of people in all parts of the world can testify to their merits. They are suitable for any climate or season of the year.

Miscellaneous Articles.

AN ILLEGAL SEIZURE IN THE SETTLEMENT.

27th Dec.

UNDER telegraphic instructions from H.E. Li Hung-chang, who finds time amid his peace negotiations to do a little reformer-hunting to please his imperial mistress, a reputed follower of Kang Yü-wei named Kung Chao was kidnapped in Hongkew on Saturday by emissaries of General Yen *without any warrant*, and driven into the city and handed over to the Taotai. We understand that a warrant was subsequently procured and stamped by the Senior Consul, but this evidently does not legitimatise the previous outrage. It has been arranged, too, that in cases where similar warrants are granted, the accused must be brought to the Mixed Court before the magistrate and the foreign assessor, and a *prima facie* case made out against him. In the present matter the Council have appealed to the Senior Consul and the British Consul-General for assistance in getting Kung Chao returned to the protection of the municipal police. His only fault, as far as we know, is that his name is on the list of the hundred reformers proscribed by the Empress Dowager, who promised some time ago that her proscription should not be persevered with, and we trust that all the Consuls will see to it that the City authorities are not allowed to violate with impunity, at the instance of Li Hung-chang or any other creature of the Empress Dowager, the regulations drawn up for the protection of peaceable Chinese in the Foreign Settlement. Nobody wants Shanghai to be an Alsatia, but we must vigilantly see to it that the Chinese authorities are not allowed to openly seize or kidnap Chinese or any other residents within our limits, except with the safeguards that have been heretofore agreed to. The best effect would be produced if the foreign authorities would send to the Taotai's yamen one or two companies of troops from the garrison and demand the rendition of Kung Chao.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

(3b) alt; 21my-901 247. 22nd May, 1899.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

28th Dec.

THE conditions on which the Powers are willing to withdraw their troops from the metropolitan province of Chihli have now been made public, and the Chinese Peace Plenipotentiaries have been informed that they must take them or decline them as a whole, and that they are not open to discussion. It is interesting to examine them a little carefully and see how far they fulfil our hopes on the one hand, and are likely to be acceptable to the Chinese on the other. As the resultant of the wishes of eleven different Powers, they are not likely to be completely satisfactory to any one of those Powers, and it is a matter for congratulation that so many Powers with such varying interests should be able to agree on any joint programme at all. It is quite possible that Li Hung-chang may persuade his imperial mistress to give a formal assent to these terms in the hope that the allied armies will then go away, and that it will be a long time, after this year's experience, before they will all unite again to coerce China even if she evades the execution of these conditions, as it will be in her nature to try to do. We are not ourselves satisfied by these conditions, for they include too much and leave out too much; but we must remember Hesiod's aphorism that fools do not know how much more the half is than the whole.

Passing over the preliminary summary of the crimes committed by China, which are properly brought home to the Chinese Government, no heed being given to the convenient fiction that they were the acts of rebels whom the Government was unable to control, we come to the first condition, in which there is no difficulty. It includes the dispatch of an extraordinary embassy to Germany and the erection at Peking of a suitable monument to the late Baron von Ketteler. The second condition includes the infliction of the severest penalties on the instigators of the outrages, which the Emperor has already been allowed to profess his willingness to carry out, and the punishment of all towns in which foreigners have been killed or ill-treated, by the suspension of official examinations for five years. This is a well-deserved penalty and an appropriate one; nor is it likely to be opposed by the Government any more than the third and fourth conditions which comprise compensation for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama and the erection of an expiatory monument in every foreign or international cemetery that has been desecrated. To the Chinese mind as well as that of Westerners the desecration of a grave is the act of savages destitute of any knowledge of propriety. The fifth clause is a crush-

ing blow at the independence of China. It is impossible for a country to be independent that is not allowed to buy or manufacture arms or munitions for its own use. It will be noticed that the Japanese Minister signs with the rest the note containing this condition, but it will be remembered that the Japanese Consul-General here withdrew his name from a similar notification when it was promulgated here. The principle of the payment of compensation, provided for in the sixth condition, has already been accepted by the Chinese, and they will no doubt be prepared to admit the necessity for a recourse to Western skill in raising the necessary funds. The seventh section authorises the maintenance of Legation guards at Peking, the construction of defences round the Legations, and the removal of Chinese houses from their vicinity. This condition we refer to again later on. It is followed by two conditions which seem likely to be the hardest of all for the Chinese Government to swallow, providing as they do for the destruction of the Taku forts and any other Chinese defences between Peking and the sea, and the establishment by the Powers of military posts between these two points. It seems to us that these three last conditions and the sixth are likely to defeat their own object. We want the capital re-established at Peking, though nothing is said about this in the conditions; but is it likely that the Court will come back to a capital in which the Foreign Ministers are to have a small fortress of their own with a permanent garrison, while the Court itself is allowed no means of defence, and is put at the mercy of the smallest Power that has a grievance and a gunboat? If Peking is to be left with no arms, no forts, and access to the sea only at the pleasure of the allies, it will, we imagine, cease permanently to be the capital of China, and in that case the reason for these conditions disappears. The alternative is to put the government of China under the formal protection of all the allies, which will not be an easy matter to arrange and carry out. The tenth condition provides for the publication all over China of the punishments provided in these conditions and of a proclamation prohibiting membership of an anti-foreign society under pain of death; and of another edict recognising the responsibility of provincial officials for outrages occurring in their districts under the penalty of permanent removal from office. The full execution of this condition will depend, of course, on the vigilance and pressure exercised hereafter by the Powers. The Chinese Government will doubtless agree to discussing changes in the existing commercial and shipping regulations, as provided for in the

eleventh condition; and may not be indisposed to effect a reform in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or Tsungli Yamén. When Li Hung-chang was Viceroy of Chihli before, he was virtually Foreign Minister, and he would doubtless accept a formal appointment as Foreign Secretary, and persuade the Court to be a little less arrogant in its receptions of Foreign Representatives from time to time.

The obvious omission in these conditions is the absence of any reference to the restoration of H. M. Kuang Hsü and the retirement from power of the Empress Dowager and her Manchu friends. If this is not an outcome of the present situation all the labours of the allies are thrown away. If the result of all the work of the summer and autumn is to be the restoration of the old gang to power with the Emperor still a prisoner in their hands, it will be a lasting disgrace to the Foreign Powers and their Representatives. The restoration of the rightful Emperor with a Cabinet composed of such men—and there must be many of them still available—as the Empress Dowager has been banishing and decapitating in the last two years, is the only hope for permanent peace and prosperity in China for Chinese and foreigners alike, and with an enlightened Government in power, half these conditions would be unnecessary. The Powers that really want to see a new China arise, reformed and independent, out of the present welter, must know that is only possible with H. M. Kuang Hsü on the throne, and it is possible that the Foreign Ministers may be hoping that the Empress Dowager will decline to attempt to carry on the government under such conditions as these and will allow the Emperor to try what he can do. This is confirmed by the news that the Emperor has selected the General who is to command his body-guard when he returns from Hsian. The restoration of the Emperor means peace throughout China and a cessation of activity on the part of the secret societies, while the maintenance of the present régime means uprisings all over the Empire, danger to foreigners everywhere, serious interruption to trade, and possibly a long continuance of anarchy followed by partition. Ordinarily, no doubt, it is a mistake for Foreign Powers to impose a new ruler on a country, but Kuang Hsü is the rightful ruler of China, his people want him, and his restoration is the best and indeed the only permanent solution of the present troubles.

A DUTY AND A PLEASURE.

29th Dec.

THE honour of invited participation in the general parade to be held by the Infantry Brigade, China Expeditionary Force, on New Year's Day, has been given the Shanghai Volunteer Corps—they should realise and appreciate it strongly. It was upon a 1st of January that Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, and over all our greatest possessions that day is celebrated by military parades, the firing of feux de joie, and the like. Those units of the Indian army now here, under Major-General Creagh, V.C., will keep up the custom, and the commanding officer has, very kindly and very thoughtfully, desired the presence of the S.V.C. There can be no need to insist on the desirability of a full muster—that will be apparent to the most confirmed absentee. The superior delights of a ride in the country should be deferred in favour of an appropriate expression of loyalty, and as an assurance to Major-General Creagh that the compliment he has paid the S.V.C. has not found them unworthy of it, or unmindful of their duty to their Corps. We hope to see, on New Year's Day, that the S.V.C. has again done itself credit.

THE INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

III.

29th Dec.

A RECENT correspondent pointed out previous cases in which Sir Robert Hart's prophecies have not been verified, and there is little reason to expect a better fate for the sinister prophecy in his "Fortnightly Review" article. He has always been haunted by the fear that if China ever got moved from the position of repose she assumed centuries ago, she would become a Frankenstein's Monster, and he repeats once more Wên Hsiang's remark in the early sixties: "You are all too anxious to awake us and start us on a new road, and you will do it; but you will all regret it, for, once awaking and started, we shall go fast and far—farther than you think—much farther than you want!" Sir Robert has repeated this so often that it has become an article of faith with him, and even in this article he says, after quoting Wên Hsiang: "His words are very true." They are not true at all, and never have been true. China has had to be poked and prodded along every step of progress she has made since the early sixties, and without the constant use of the spur she would have gone to sleep again long ago. Conservatism that has lasted thousands of years is not to be dissipated even in a century. Lord Hammond who was for so many

years permanent Under Secretary in the Foreign Office at home never thought it worth while to bother about China because he had made up his mind that in a few years the Chinese would oust foreigners from the foreign trade of China, and the treaty ports would soon decay and become Chinese towns again. This utterly unfounded opinion prevailing at the Foreign Office did a great deal of harm to British interests in China, so widespread is the injury that opinions formed on insufficient knowledge may do. Sir Robert is now expecting a vast change of which there is no trustworthy indication. "The episode of to-day," he says, "is not meaningless—it is the prelude to a century of change and the keynote of the future history of the Far East: the China of the year 2000 will be very different from the China of 1900!" If it is, the difference will be imposed from without, it will not come from within. Sir Robert does not see how completely he contradicts himself: he goes on to say: "National sentiment is a constant factor which must be recognised, and not eliminated, when dealing with national facts, and the one feeling that is universal is pride in Chinese institutions and contempt for foreign: treaty intercourse has not altered this—if anything, it has deepened it, and the future will not be uninfluenced by it." This being so, why should we expect China to suddenly adopt a radical change and become very different in a century?

To make peace with China, Sir Robert says, there is a choice between three courses—partition, change of dynasty, or patching up the Manchu rule. He is against partition as we all are; there is no one who stands out prominently enough to found a new dynasty, "and for a dynasty to be established by a concert of Foreign Powers would be an earmark of weakness and disgrace for ever after." He would accept the existing dynasty as a going concern and in a word make the best of it. If by this he means restoring the Emperor, we are with him, but we hold that there will be no permanent peace or prosperity in China if any other Manchu is placed on the throne, or if the Empress Dowager is allowed to remain the ruler of the empire. She has been tried in the balance and found wanting and must now step down and out.

As we said in the first of these three articles all Sir Robert really knows now of China is Peking and its immediate vicinity. Looking over Chihli and Shantung he sees them full of Boxers, and the Boxers have done him a lot of harm and made him pass two very uncomfortable months, and accordingly he has Boxers on the brain and sees Boxers everywhere in China. Except in the

north-east of China there are no Boxers, and the idea of a purely patriotic volunteer movement extended over the whole empire, with the motto "China for the Chinese and out with the foreigners!" is a figment of the imagination. The investigations of Mr. Evans in the Viceroy's yamen at Tientsin brought him to the conclusion which we quoted some time ago, that the Boxers were entirely a paid organisation, that their motive was not patriotism but pay and plunder, and as soon as subsidies fell off the Boxers melted away. There is not and cannot be any patriotism, as we understand it, in China where the men of one province are strangers, and therefore probably enemies, to those of another, where the soldier is traditionally despised, and peace and quiet are infinitely more sought after than all the glory that fighting might bring. The idea of "twenty millions or more of Boxers armed, drilled, disciplined, and animated by patriotic—if mistaken—motives," who "will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day," is wild enough for a Colonial Library novel. There may be many now unexpected things in China in 1900, but we safely predict that there will not be "millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government."

It is a pity that instead of writing this rhapsody, Sir Robert did not try to give some really useful hints for the benefit of those who have to negotiate peace with China. What are we to say of such a sentence as this: "As to the future, it must be confessed that Chinese so far have not shone as soldiers: but there are brave men among them and their number will increase; if the China of to-day did not hesitate on the 19th of June to throw down the glove to a dozen Treaty Powers, is the China of a hundred years hence less likely to do so?" There is no evidence to indicate that the number of brave men in China will increase, it is a mere rhetorical flourish; and the China of a hundred years hence is very much less likely to throw down the glove to a dozen Treaty Powers. She did it on the 19th of June because her rulers were so grossly ignorant that they had no idea what they were doing, and it may well be hoped that she will not have quite such ignorant rulers in 1900. No doubt it was an amusement to Sir Robert Hart to write this article during and just after the siege, but we cannot but regret its publication in an important magazine. It is unjust to Sir Robert himself and very misleading to the general public who may be inclined to estimate its importance by the prestige of Sir Robert's name.

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

31st Dec.

THE last year of the Nineteenth Century has been an *Annus Mirabilis*. Living in the thick of it, we have not seen the wood for the trees, but years hence some of us will look back and wonder that we did not realise what history we were helping to make. The darkness that settled over Shanghai one morning in the spring was not an empty omen, nor are the prophets unjustified who said that an intercalary eighth moon must bring disaster. The outlook for the new century is brighter. There is a general belief that the Chinese Government has accepted—with what mental reservations we know not—the peace conditions, and the natives at any rate are confidently expecting a good year for trade. So may it be! May we bury to-day all differences, and may all around us, contributors and readers, enjoy

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

THE ILLEGAL ARREST IN THE SETTLEMENT.

31st Dec.

A FEW years ago the kidnapping of a Chinaman in the Foreign Settlement and his conveyance into the city, where he has been made to confess under torture—at least so it is reported and the report is no doubt true—that he is involved in a conspiracy against the Empress Dowager, the common enemy of all foreigners in China, would have stirred Shanghai to its depths. The Municipal Council would not have rested until the man was handed back, and the Consular Body would not have been appealed to in vain to protect the liberties of the Settlement. As to the illegality of the arrest in Hongkew on the 22nd there is no question whatever; the Chinese officials have acknowledged it by their action in getting a warrant stamped after the man was arrested.

We have now been favoured "upon high authority" with the official view of the matter, and it is just what we might expect from officials anxious to make excuses for their inaction. For this inaction we do not blame the British officials; their instructions from home are said to be that they are to avoid trouble with the local Chinese authorities, our hands being tied, as these authorities know, by the war in South Africa. Accordingly we are asked to believe that "the statement as to an illegal arrest having been made at all is without foundation, *although the action of the runners may have been irregular*" (the italics are ours). But if there is no foundation for the statement that any illegal arrest was made, where was the irregularity on the part of the runners, and why was a warrant subsequently obtained?

We are further told that the victim "mounted of his own accord into the brougham which was provided for his reception, and that no coercion whatever was employed." It has never been suggested that any violence was employed until after the victim was outside the limits of the Settlement, but is it any less a kidnapping because the victim was persuaded to come by some false story and was not violently carried away? Another paltry excuse is "that the party referred to is known as a dangerous conspirator, who is capable of creating disturbances in the Yangtze Valley and who had been notified that the authorities were looking for him." What has that got to do with it? Certain regulations for the arrest of accused persons in the foreign Settlements have been framed and agreed to by the Municipal Council, the Consular Body, and the Chinese authorities, and these regulations were wilfully set aside. A Chinaman, even though he "is capable of creating disturbances in the Yangtze Valley" cannot legally be arrested in the limits of the Foreign Settlements without a warrant signed by the Senior Consul and executed with the aid of the Municipal police, and then the accused must be taken before the Mixed Court magistrate and the foreign assessor, and a *prima facie* case must be made out against him. As we have said already, nobody wants Shanghai to become an Alsatia, or a centre from which plots against the Government of the empire can be directed, but to say that it shall not be a harbour of refuge for natives who are obnoxious to the local authorities, is going a great deal too far. The absurdity of it is that the party of these reformers whom such people as the Empress Dowager and Li Hung-chang are anxious to hunt down, will probably be in power in a very short time. One great aim of the Allies is to take away the Empress Dowager's power altogether, and yet foreign officials can be found in Shanghai to assist in doing her bidding.

Kung Chao who was kidnapped illegally on the 22nd may be a dangerous conspirator. Kossuth, Mazzini, Mario, Garibaldi, and many others were dangerous conspirators, but no British or American official would give up such men to their enemies without trial. As the illegal arrest in the present instance was made in Hongkew, the U. S. Consul-General would naturally take a special interest in it, but he is unfortunately absent from China, and his *locum tenens* is obviously more familiar with religious than political problems. We hope that the American Association will follow the example of the China Association in protesting if it be true that the Consular Body are not moving energetically in the matter. We residents

in Shanghai cannot afford to give up one jot of our liberties. The Chinese officials are always on the alert to curtail them, and our predecessors have struggled over and over again to maintain them. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, and we must exercise that vigilance without respite, if we want to keep the freedom of our Settlements. Such excuses as "it wasn't very much of an arrest," and "he was a bad character any way," should be stamped upon at once. No one can make use of a precedent like this as cleverly as the Chinese can, and this is why this particular outrage should not be allowed to pass. On the other hand, a firm attitude on the part of the Consular Body would bring the Taotai to book at once. It is a question of principle; it is not so much the question of the release of this particular man, it is that our liberties shall not be impaired with impunity by any Taotai or Chinese General. We are suffering from the same apathy that allows the Chinese to protract ad infinitum the palavers about the Chüchou massacre, for which full punishment ought to have been inflicted months ago. We have hitherto refrained, out of consideration for the feelings of our readers, from publishing the details of what was done to the ladies at Chüchou, but we shall have to publish them soon, if justice is so slow.

Returning to the illegal arrest on the 22nd: A "high authority," we are told, holds that "the suggestion that under these circumstances a detachment of foreign troops should be sent into the City to demand the release from the yamen of the individual in question is not merely uncalled-for but is actually mischievous." How sad! particularly as it is the suggestion of an authority higher than any now in Shanghai. Of course, the threat of it would be more than enough; but it seems that the Taotai, if he only knew it, may safely go a great deal farther than this in attacking our liberties, for our Foreign Office is most anxious to avoid complications with the Chinese authorities, and our Consuls have to fold their hands in inaction accordingly.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best and purest dentifrice, being warranted free from any acid or gritty ingredient; it whitens and preserves the teeth, it eradicates the formation of tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, sweetens the breath, induces a healthy action of the gums, causing them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE is the best preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S articles, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

(3c) alt. 21my-901 247 22nd May, 1899.

Outports, Etc.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHEFOO REVISITED.

During the past three years Chefoo has unquestionably advanced commercially, though chiefly in the line of Chinese enterprise. Silk filature seems to be the fad most in evidence, and it must be a profitable business, judging from the way Chinese capital has been invested. A dozen of these factories, with their long, low buildings and innumerable chimneys, now mingle their smoke with the black cloud that hangs over the harbour. This commercial boom has its disadvantages to the foreign residents, for the Chinese town is rapidly extending in all directions, and that without any system or sanitary provisions. From present appearances it seems that ere long the foreign residents will find themselves separated, by the compact and uninviting native town, into four distinct localities, the Settlement on North Hill, the summer hotels and mission houses on the East at Tungshan, the few residences on the West under the forts, and the American Presbyterian plant on Temple Hill. Year by year intercourse between these widely separated places is becoming more and more difficult, and it would be a happy solution of the problem, were some foreign Power to occupy the port and, by a wise expenditure of money, put the place into habitable condition. The long-talked-of bund should be constructed from the West beach to the Settlement, and then continued eastward beyond the Settlement to the farthest limits of the occupied area. This would afford easy access from the several foreign centres to the Settlement and harbour. Your correspondent does not wish to pose as a spy and revolutionist, but he sees little hope of any improvement so long as the port is under Chinese jurisdiction. Two or three wide streets North and South and another through the Chinese town East and West would also work wonders as a sanitary measure. If this port is to hold its own against Tsingtao as a summer resort, some radical steps must be soon taken, or the case will be hopeless.

NEWS FROM SHANSI.

ANOTHER EMPEROR.

A messenger recently arrived from Pingyangfu, bringing letters from the C.I.M. survivors in Shansi, reports that while the Imperial Court sojourned at Taiyuanfu they improved the opportunity by enthroning a successor to Kuang Hsi. This Imperial novice was entitled Tung Hsi (統緒) and was borne off toward Hsianfu in a brand new chair of Imperial Yellow. This unofficial informant further testifies that the proclamation announcing this coronation contained a prohibition against any publication of the affair. The new Emperor (?) is said to be fifteen years old. So much for the Chinese version of the matter. I leave to others to confirm the rumour. If true it may account for the readiness of the Court to send poor Kuang Hsi back to Peking. I asked the messenger concerning the state of things in Shansi at date of his departure. He says: politically all is quiet and there is a general quaking among the populace lest the foreign armies invade their province. Famine prevails over Shansi and Shensi and, unless rain has fallen, the condition will be intolerable for the middle classes by next spring. This man strongly avers that the Shantung men were everywhere leaders in the Boxer crusade and that the prime mover

of the whole Shansi campaign was the Governor Yü Hsien. This only corroborates what is known already.

22nd December

HSINGHUA, FUKIEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A MYSTERIOUS RESURRECTION.

The Imperial Edict that was seen by some native Christians at the yamen early in September, and then lost sight of, has just been posted throughout this region. Its size and colour (Imperial Yellow) attract attention from afar. Why it was not posted earlier your correspondent has been unable to learn.

WEAPONS IN EVIDENCE.

Coolie loads of guns have recently been seen on the Foochow-Hsinghua road.

MISSIONARIES TARRYING.

The unmarried ladies connected with the Church Mission have not returned to their stations. Four unmarried ladies connected with the Methodist Episcopal Mission (American) are living in Hsinghua City and visit their country work quite regularly from that centre. They are everywhere kindly received by the people. Of course we are aware that influences could be put in operation at the yamens that would change all that in the course of a few hours.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Bishop D. H. Moore, in charge of the missions of the Methodist Church in Japan, Corea, and China, for the next four years, has just paid us his first visit. His genial presence was a benediction to both natives and foreigners. His next visit will be anticipated with even greater satisfaction. To meet one so new in old China seems like getting a whiff from one's native heath. He goes from here overland to Amoy, where he hopes to find a steamer to take him to Corea.

A MAN WE LIKE

To see twice a week is a neatly uniformed letter-carrier in His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Service. The newly opened office at Antau (Hangkiang) already receives and forwards a goodly batch of letters both to Foochow and to Amoy semi-weekly. When business revives we shall see things move along several lines on this rich and populous seaboard. A dime will take a letter from here straight to Toronto. We sometimes think of the time when it would not take it as far as Foochow.

12th December.

KIANGYIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A HOSPITABLE CITY.

Several weeks since your correspondent reported a very pleasant visit to Kiangyin. Having just returned to Shanghai a second time, after a more protracted stay, he is glad to record an experience even more pleasant than the first. Especially is it esteemed a privilege to testify to the faithfulness of the new magistrate who was sent to take the place of a very inefficient official, during the troublous times that have just passed.

THE MAGISTRATE.

Wu Chiu-k'ang is the name of the present incumbent. He is a native of Hunan, but has lived in Soochow for more than twenty years. Having passed his cycle, he still seems strong and active and fully awake to the responsibilities of his office. Most vigilant and faithful has he been in extending protection to the property of foreigners at Kiangyin. A squad of forty

soldiers was stationed within easy call, while he and his assistant officials have made frequent visits to inquire as to the safety of the compound.

A WELL-DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

The writer, with a friend who accompanied him from Shanghai, thought it was only fitting that some acknowledgment be made of such refreshing vigilance. We accordingly called at the magistrate's yamen, paid our respects and extended our thanks for his faithfulness to our interests. A very kind reception was given us, and we were honoured by a return call, two days later.

YAMEN UNDERLINGS AND THE PEOPLE.

On his return from the mission compound to his yamen, the magistrate's chair was laid hold of by a man from the Post Office, who pleaded for justice in behalf of a friend who had been cruelly assaulted by one of the yamen underlings. The magistrate gave instructions for the wounded man to be brought to his official headquarters, that the case might be investigated, and passed on. When, a little later, the aggrieved parties arrived at the yamen, permission to see the official was refused them unless the plaintiffs would proceed in the regular way and produce the requisite amount of cash.

PATRIARCHAL JUSTICE.

Thereupon, the friends of the wounded man resorted to extreme measures and beat the great drum in front of the yamen, which is to be sounded only on occasions of urgent distress. The magistrate hearing the sound, came forth and gave the case a hearing. His decision was that the wounded man was to have a physician and the best treatment at the expense of the defendant. If the plaintiff recovers, the defendant is to be released. Should the plaintiff die, the defendant must be executed and a sufficient amount of his property must be devoted to the support of the family of the plaintiff. There seemed to be general satisfaction with the decision of the Court, and the magistrate is winning golden opinions from lovers of law and order.

CHRISTIAN SERVICES RESUMED.

On Sunday last, public services were conducted at our central chapel. There was a large attendance, and no attempt at disturbance was made.

We wish to express our appreciation of exceptional kindness received from Commodore Sah, of H. I. C. M. S. Haichi, during our recent visit to Kiangyin.

26th December.

NEWS FROM SHENSI.

We are indebted to the China Inland Mission for the following letter:—

Fongsiangfu, Shensi,

20th November, 1900.

To the Secretary of the China Inland Mission, Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty to inform you that a very severe famine is ravaging the Hsian Plain. Some compare it with the Great Famine, and find in the latter some redeeming features which are absent in the present famine—notably the impossibility to-day to raise money by sale of property or otherwise. Government aid, you are aware, can only reach the sufferers in a very reduced form. I thought it my duty to write this letter, as some of your Shensi missionaries would like to make provision, and not be horrified on their return by the sight of starving multitudes, whom they might, to a certain extent, have relieved, if forewarned. Would you also kindly inform Mr. Evans Morgan, of the Baptist Mission?

We have been living these six months with the sword of Damocles suspended over our heads; but by the energy of our

noble Acting-Governor, Tuan, it was prevented from descending. In Hanchang an Italian and 24 Christians were done to death by Kolao Hui. Fifteen missionaries, refugees from Mongolia, Shansi and Shensi, were besieged during 40 days by Mongolians and Boxers in Inchiaoliang, in the Yilingfu district, just outside the Great Wall. By the retirement of the besiegers, they escaped, having lost a priest and two Christians shot. In the same prefecture, a Chinese priest and three Christians having fled across the Yellow River, pursued by Boxers, met their death by being shut up in a cave and smothered by smoke. The Governor's cavalry thwarted some attempts of Boxers to attack our missions; the Christians in Luton, 70 li east of Hsian, beat off a body of rebels, taking four prisoners.

This arrival of the Empress and cohort was confidently regarded by the Pagans as destined to be fatal to Christians. On the contrary, it has restored peace and security. No Boxers appeared and they are supposed to have been dispersed, which accords with the previously issued proclamations for the suppression of that murderous sect. The bulk of troops remained at Tungku, the Emperor and Empress entering Hsianfu with, it is said, 3,000 soldiers, on the 20th October. She took up her quarters with her household in the neighbourhood of the Tartar city, the Court officials being accommodated in the different yamens. It is further stated that their Pagan Majesties entered in open chairs, looking sad and broken-hearted. Princes Tuan and Chuang, deprived of all titles and possessions, were forbidden the entry, and are said to have fled, the following night, to Kansu. Tung Fu-hsiang though still in command, was likewise shut out. Yu Hsien, Governor of Shansi, is supposed to have swallowed poison. An attempt by Tung Fu-hsiang's soldiers to occupy our Northern church premises was, on our complaining, frustrated by the outgoing Acting-Governor, the noble Tuan, with a warning to the soldiers that molestation of Christians would not be tolerated. The new Governor, to our congratulatory letter on his accession to office, replied that from his heart and soul he desired to protect foreigners and Christians and would leave nothing undone to that effect. He immediately issued a strongly worded protective edict, engaging the responsibility of the local Mandarins. The Pagans gnashed their teeth, but bent their heads, as on account of the presence of the Imperial Court, they could no longer impugn the edict as unauthorised and vernal.

The latest news is that Tung Fu-hsiang's legions are being disbanded, at least so say the groups of men returning by Fongsiang to Kansu.

Excuse this lengthy epistle, but I thought some particulars would interest our friends of Shensi.

Yours faithfully.

(Signed) HUGH.

P.S.

Allow me to add that your property, as far as I am aware, has everywhere been respected. A robbery was effected in Lungcheo, but by the energy of the Mandarin everything, I believe, was recovered. The missionaries from that locality, who passed my residence at Paohsien unknown to me, and who, as the superior race, elicited no small admiration from our Christians, were said to have been butchered later in Hanchong; but it was evidently a misstatement referring to the Italian priest and Christians. They were said later to be hiding away in Cheochih, and finally all your missionaries were said to be congregated in Sanyuan, near Kaolin.

After their passage, the mountain route, said to be guarded by Hungshang brigands against Europeans, became very dangerous, so that the Belgians of Hual-

shien (Kansu) ordered by the Mandarin to quit, dared not expose themselves to what they considered a trap. By procrastinating, they managed to hold on, as the decree of expulsion according to the Tribunalists referred more to the English and not so much to the Belgians, who had aided the Chinese to beat the English, a reference perhaps to Admiral Seymour's heroic expedition and an explanation perhaps of the supposition that there were some captured Europeans among the Chinese gunners. Another little item—At the commencement of the trouble, when it was necessary to reassure the people, a proclamation appeared that it was only a local incident, a falling out in Peking between English Protestants and Vegetarians, that the latter, in the heat of the dispute had gone beyond the limits of legality by burning down houses of loyal subjects, an exuberance on their part, which her Imperial Majesty had readily condoned.

NOTES FROM TIENTSIN.

TRANSFORMATION.

The military occupation of this port has produced such a transformation as the 'oldest inhabitant' never dreamed of witnessing. Until early in October the number of Chinese to be seen about the city and the settlement was limited, but since then there has been a constant inpour from every direction, until at the present time during the early morning and the late afternoon the stream of people along the Taku road is fully equal to that on the Strand or Broadway. This exceeding mixed multitude hurry along with the celerity of the Westerner, and not with the leisurely gait of the Far East. Their talk is as yore about money, but it is now all of "mao" (dimes), and very little is said of brass cash, although that useful and necessary nuisance still abides with us. Prices have risen on an average from one hundred to two hundred-and-fifty per cent for some articles, and for labour. The latter was for a time hard to get, but there is now an enormous supply, and while the demand is great it can always be more than met. At first fifty cents, forty, thirty-five cents represented the pay for a day (and an uncommonly short day) but now the tendency is to smaller sums, yet much depends on the accident of who happens to be the employer.

A HUGE BAZAAR.

All the Chinese shops in the settlements absolutely disappeared during the siege and its sequelae, and the like took place in the city. The keepers were probably all 'San Mao-tze,' but they took care to put away in safe places as many of their goods as practicable. Now there being no stores to be had, the whole length of Victoria Road on each side is one long bazaar, where are displayed drygoods, China-ware, hardware, lamps, and all the varied contents of the fully furnished Chinese shop, while beyond there is a vegetable, fruit, and game market on a scale sufficiently large to meet the wants of the varied and miscellaneous population. The scenes witnessed on this thoroughfare are as characteristic of the strange new times as any to be found in China. The 'ricsha' still abounds, but in it often appears a little donkey urged to the top of his speed by a French, Japanese, or German soldier.

MILITARY TOLERANCE.

The huge army-wagons rumble through the streets at a furious pace—to the imminent danger of all pedestrians—at all hours of the day, and the mounted men gallop through the most crowded thoroughfares reckless of whom they knock down—

for this is now a military head-quarters, and civilians are merely tolerated—and at times not even that. Complaints against the lawlessness of soldiers are received at the offices and filed, and during the following weeks or months they may (or may not) be investigated, frequently with the result that identity is not proved, and nothing is done. Rents have risen to an abnormal and a preposterous figure, and new 'shoddy' buildings are rushed up everywhere to meet the sudden demands of the troops, and those who cater to their needs. The masons and carpenters are reaping a rich harvest, working at more than double wages, while the wood-sawyers, who are indispensable to prepare the timber (of which the supply is exiguous), demand and receive three times their accustomed pay, even in the short days, when, as the Chinese adage says, there is only time to wash your face and comb your hair before it is dark again!

BAD TIMES FOR PASSENGERS AND CONSIGNEES.

The Taku road is frequently lined with long strings of camels loaded with hay or other military supplies (a new article in Tientsin commerce), and the vacant yards are here and there piled as high as the second story of the houses with split wood for fuel, likewise an article hitherto unknown to this port. Coal is scarce, and nearly double the former price, and the native supply is limited and uncertain, and always rising in price. The amount of suffering among the Tientsin poor is likely to be incalculable, and there are none of the ordinary methods of dealing with it. The task of getting to Tientsin from Shanghai has become so difficult that none but those in the prime of life and with the most rugged constitutions ought to undertake it, yet the list of disappointed and detained passengers has seldom been larger. Consignees are incessantly notified to take "immediate delivery" of their goods at Tangku, where there is no warehouse, and no means of ascertaining when any vessel will be in a position to unload its cargo. When goods are sent up to Tientsin too late in the day to be unloaded, it has happened that the car in which they were stored for the night has been demanded by the Russian railway people at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the goods thus left unprotected have been carried off by anyone who wanted them, and no one was responsible. Chinese guards are of no service against foreign soldiers, and the losses and delays have been most vexatious.

NEWS ONLY THROUGH BERLIN AND WASHINGTON.

Many travellers returning to Peking to spend the winter have reached Tientsin after long delays, only to find that their further progress is as hopelessly blocked as if the Himalaya range interposed. The keen blasts from the north have frozen the Peiho, and boats are out of the question. The railway has long been hung out as a will-o'-the-wisp, which was to materialise in "two months," in another "fifteen days," etc., but it has been remarkable that no single individual could tell you anything whatever about it, whether any work was going on, how much, where, to what point completed, by whom, when it was to be "handed over," whether it had already been handed over, etc., etc., etc. A more densely ignorant and uninformed community than that of Tientsin for the past two months it would hard to find, even in Asia. One day there came a rumour that some officials had been executed at Pao-tungfu. For the next three weeks everyone was enquiring of everyone else, who they were, whether they had really been killed, and how many of them, to which the invariable reply was a confession of un-

certainty as to any and all the facts. At last a private letter told the result, which was probably known long before to all the rest of the world. As to the "negotiations" in Peking, Egyptian darkness is an electric light in comparison with the information accessible about them in Tientsin except through telegrams from Berlin or Washington.

HOPES, PROMISES, AND REGRETS.

There have been the most definite rumours about coming attacks on the settlement, on the railways and the telegraphs, and the like, enough to give anxiety to the anxious, but not likely greatly to trouble those who confide in the military authorities. Mr. Drew is leaving the post of Commissioner (to the deep regret of his friends, which means everybody). After a long interval in other fields Mr. Detring returns to his old position, where he has so often distinguished himself in former days. The Anglican Church is overflowing with attendants by reason of the unwonted accession to the civilian and military population. The Union Church has started in the old place of worship with a good attendance, and the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Gailey is doing much for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers, but in new quarters, the regular building being for a long time used by the Japanese, and owing to too numerous saloons it is now in an undesirable location. Arrangements have been made for conveying the winter mails from Chinwangtao across the long (but diminishing) gap in the railway to Shan-haikuan, and it is to be hoped that there will be no failure in the fulfilment of our hopes. The health of the troops has suffered severely in many ways, and the sufferings from the cold weather for which the Indian regiments seem ill-fitted must be great, especially in the case of convoys to and from the Capital. The railway is once more promised very soon, and construction-trains are said to be already going quite through—but the only way to verify the rumour seems to be to try to go on one yourself. This some of us are hoping at no distant day to do.

10th December.

WENCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD QUIET.

We enjoy seasonable weather—fine, bright and bracing. A great calm has fallen on the city—the calm after storm—and this is gradually being felt in the surrounding districts. The return of the missionaries and other foreigners is becoming widely known, and is taken as a sign of the collapse of the reactionary party. The local officials have orders from the Governor at Hangchow to investigate and report on all losses by Missions and Chinese Christians through the recent troubles. Consequently the weiyuans have been making some few inquiries into such affairs.

PUNISHMENT OF REBELS.

In the Yach'ing district the new magistrate is, it seems, at last bestirring himself a little. The other day he apprehended four Secret Society ringleaders, and beheaded two of them on the spot. The other two are being used to extort information concerning the origin and springs of action of the recent uprising. They say the son of a well-known but disreputable scholar in the Kungao't'ao district in P'ingyang sold 1,500 Boxer badges of membership. The officials are now on the track of this villain and his son.

A CAT IN THE PAN.

During the two or three days in July last when the Boxers were having things all their own way, this scholar was directing the movement from the den in the seaport of Kungao't'ao. When the Nanyang Edict came, and the fortunes of the Boxer rabble suddenly collapsed, our villainous scholar sent in a petition to the magistrate denouncing the Boxer Rising, which he had just the day before been piloting with all his wicked power!

For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain,

The heathen Chinese is peculiar.

ARRANGING INDEMNITIES.

Our able Consul Wilkinson has just paid up his usual monthly visit and has done some good business in getting the needful indemnities for losses in the recent troubles put in a fair way towards speedy settlement. Père Louat, R. C. priest-in-charge, has got back again, after paying a visit to Peking. He too is seeking to come to terms with the officials for recent losses. He puts the losses of his mission at \$20,000, and of R. C. converts at another \$20,000.

20th December.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PAST WEEK

has not been eventful, and the weather, which was cold and bracing, has gone back considerably, the thermometer ranging in a few days from 46° to 80° Fahrenheit. To-day, however, it is cooler, and there seems a prospect of another northerly buster.

MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held on the 10th inst. A Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the establishment and regulation of the Police Force, and a Bill for the further amendment of the Bankruptcy Ordinance 1891, submitted to the Government by the Chamber of Commerce, were read a first time. The Attorney General also proposed the first reading of an Ordinance to make provision for the preparation and publication of a new revised edition of the Statute Laws of the Colony. He added that Sir John Carrington had kindly undertaken this very arduous work. The need for it has long been recognised, and it has always been considered the work of the Attorney General. Sir John Carrington, who in addition to his duties on the Bench as Chief Justice, manages to command the Volunteers, has now thrown himself into the breach, and is going to give us a revised edition of the statutes.

MASONIC BALL.

More festivities! In addition to the promised Volunteer Ball, the Freemasons have decided to give a ball and have fixed the 4th of February, 1901, as the date upon which the function shall take place. The Masons always do the thing very thoroughly and it will be a big ball and a crush.

ROYAL NAVAL CANTEN.

A most successful concert was held in St. George's Hall, City Hall, on the 11th inst., in aid of the funds of the Royal Naval Canteen which was opened some six months back and which is largely in debt. H. E. Sir Henry Blake was present, with a large number of naval and military officers and a good sprinkling of civilians. The programme was an attractive one and all the items well rendered. The band of H.M.S. Undaunted gave its services, and added to the enjoyment of the evening.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps held a meeting on the 10th inst. to decide upon the advisability, or otherwise, of giving a ball this year. The Commandant Sir John Carrington, presided and referring to the object of the present meeting said it had been the custom to hold a ball every other year, and as the time had elapsed it had been suggested to give another. It was unanimously decided to give another ball and that it should take place in February.

To-day the Volunteers take part with the regulars in a Field Day and Sham Fight in the new Territory the object being for the attacking party to seize the Cosmopolitan Docks, the Hongkong Volunteers to take part in the defence. The manoeuvres are to be on a very large scale, and are exciting a great deal of interest. The Volunteers will muster strongly, I hear.

HONGKONG ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The opening race of the season came off last Sunday, in fine yachting weather, a north-easterly breeze blowing fresh and strong. The race was won by the Bonito, making, up to date, her twenty-first victory.

FIRE IN BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

A fire broke out on the first floor of Beaconsfield Arcade on Sunday afternoon, which at one time threatened to develop into a serious conflagration. This floor is used as offices, and they were all closed, but in a closet adjoining the office of Messrs. Tejada & Co., which seems to have been tenanted by a coolie, a lamp is believed to have been overturned or exploded. However that may be, the flames burnt down the intervening door and speedily gutted Messrs. Tejada's office, in which were stored some goods, and the flames forced their way through the ceiling and partly consumed the furniture in the room above. The Fire Brigade soon arrived and deluged the place with water, confining the fire to No. 8, but Mr. Wilcox's office suffered somewhat from water as did a tailor's shop on the ground floor. In the bustle attending the operations of the Brigade, a soldier belonging to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers fell over the veranda and was seriously injured by the fall; he is now in hospital. Messrs. Tejada & Co. were insured for \$3,000 in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Office, and the tailor's contents were insured with a German office.

PANIC AT A FIRE.

A rather exciting incident took place on the 10th inst. when a match in course of erection took fire. Sergeant Ritchie, hearing cries coming from the inside of the burning shed, which was by this time almost enveloped in flame, in spite of the overpowering heat, made his way to the back. Here, he tore down a number of the planks, regardless of cuts and bruises to his hands, and saw a number of coolies rushing about like madmen, some even having climbed to the cockloft, hoping to find a place of safety there. Sergeant Ritchie dragged them all out one by one, through the opening he had made, some of them being nearly mad with terror.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

A daring highway robbery was perpetrated yesterday afternoon about 4 p.m. Yeung Sam, foreman to the contractor constructing the new road from Yau-mat to Abatin, was proceeding in a rishia about six miles out, carrying with him about \$100 in silver to pay the workmen, when his conveyance was stopped by three men armed with choppers and bamboos. The rishia coolies turned tail and fled, leaving their unfortunate fare to face the robbers. They attacked him with the most brutal violence, took possession of the money and left their victim senseless and

half-dead on the hill-side. No trace has since been found either of the money or of the robbers.

THE SUNKEN DREDGER.

Efforts have been made during the week to raise the dredger Canton River, sunk in the recent typhoon off the Praya, opposite to the Hongkong Club. The steamer Sabine Rickmers and two lighters are alongside, and yesterday the pumps on the steamer discharged a good deal of water from the dredger's tanks, and she rose two or three feet. But the work makes slow progress, and I fear it will be some days at least before the dredger is hoisted.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The movements of men-of-war during the past week have been unimportant. The British cruiser Dido arrived here on the 14th inst. from Weihaiwei, and is the only addition to the ships in the anchorage. The only departure was that of the Japanese cruiser Izumi on the 11th inst. for Amoy.

The Barfleur and the Terrible are expected down from the north before Christmas, and the Centurion will follow as her commission is nearly completed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Governor of Macao received a telegram on the 12th inst. from Lisbon officially announcing that an alliance had been concluded between Portugal and Great Britain. The news is evidently considered of great importance at Lisbon, and it is satisfactory that our ancient ally sees it to be to his advantage to have friendly connection in the Twentieth Century. The alliance relates to Africa chiefly, I imagine.

SHOCKING DISASTER ON THE CANTON RIVER.

Of the dangers run by those who take passage on the native passage boats on the Canton River a terrible instance was afforded on the 10th inst.; a passage boat from Samchan to Canton while on her way thither met with an accident near a place called Yungki. The rudder for some reason gave way, and the current being strong, the boat struck on some rocks. The boat was crowded with more than the usual number of passengers and when it struck a panic ensued and the vessel was overturned. The majority of the passengers who were on deck, were picked up by boats, but those inside were all drowned. It is estimated that upwards of one hundred lives were lost. The passage boat was in tow of a steam launch.

15th December.

THE PAST WEEK

has been very uneventful and there is little news of interest to record.

THE SUNKEN DREDGER.

The operations for raising the dredger Canton River, to which I referred last week, have had to be discontinued, as they proved useless, and other means are now being adopted. The job promises to be a difficult as well as a costly one.

THE MILITARY FIELD DAY.

The Field Day which came off last Saturday, the 15th inst., was anything but a success. As usual "someone blundered," over three thousand rounds of ammunition were left behind, so that most of the volunteers had none and their guns, when the men were told to join them, were placed in such a position that not only did they not come into action at all, but the corps were (theoretically) nearly all shot down whilst landing from the boats, and after dragging their guns up and down some almost impossible places were left to cool their heels in a cutting where they could not even see what was going on, much to the anger and disgust of both officers and men. The enemy was supposed to land at Mirs Bay and march along the new road in the New Territory and seize the Cosmopolitan Docks.

The attacking force, under command of Colonel Crown, C.R.E., was composed of the 5th Hyderabad, the 22nd Bombay Light Infantry, and the Hongkong Royal Artillery. The defenders were in charge of Colonel the Hon. R. H. Bertie, R.W.F., and consisted of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 3rd Madras Infantry, and the Volunteers. The latter were to turn the flank of the enemy, but this the locality in which their guns had been placed prevented. Before dismissing the Volunteers, the Commandant, Sir John Carrington, addressed a few remarks to them. He said they had had some hard work, much harder than it should have been. Through some mistake, he would not say whose, they had not landed in the right place; they had landed further west; but the fault was not theirs, and on the whole they had done well. The Volunteers, some 250 in number, headed by their band, presented a good appearance as they marched to the wharf, being a well set-up and soldierly body of men, such as Hongkong may well be proud of.

THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE TYPHOON.

The fund in aid of the sufferers by the recent typhoon has reached the substantial sum of \$17,352, plus £50 generally donated by the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Bikanir. The Chinese residents, I am pleased to see, have come forward in good numbers to help their nationals in distress.

BOXING CONTEST.

A boxing contest took place in the Theatre Royal on the night of the 19th inst., at which the Governor, H.E. Sir H. Blake, and party were present. Both contestants were from H.M.S. Undaunted. The prize was a handsome silver cup of Chinese design, having in front a shield and ribbon, the former for the winner's name and the latter for the names of the competitors. Donald, H.M.S. Undaunted, was the winner.

HONGKONG ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The Hongkong Royal Yacht Club propose to hold a regatta on the 19th of Jan., 1901. The proceedings will be confined to one day as this is only an initial venture on the part of the Club. There will be sailing races, yacht races for boats owned by members of the Club, and for service boats. Commodore Powell has kindly lent H.M.S. Wivern as flag-ship for the day.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

met again on the 17th inst. The proceedings were not specially interesting. A Bill to amend the Police Ordinance of 1887, rendered necessary by the acquisition of the New Territory, was put through all its stages and ultimately passed, as was the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Ordinance; the Bankruptcy Amendment Ordinance was allowed to stand over for a time, and the Bill to make provision for the preparation and publication of a new and revised edition of the Statute Laws of the Colony was read a third time and passed. H.E. the Governor said there was no further business to come before them this year, and having consulted the Chamber of Commerce and the Banks, he had declared Monday, the 24th, a public holiday as well as Tuesday and Wednesday, Christmas and Boxing Day. The Council then adjourned sine die.

THE BELLIOS PUBLIC GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution at this institution was held yesterday, when Mrs. Stewart Lockhart made the presentation. One of the pupils, Miss Ethel Long, has this year gained the title of Associate of Arts of the University of Oxford. The Colonial Secretary, in a speech to the girls, congratulated Miss Long, and hoped she, who was the first to achieve this distinction, would be only one of a long roll of successful candidates in the Oxford

Local Examinations. One thing about this school strikes me. A certain number of small boys are admitted, but they are described as badly behaved and unruly, and hampering the mistress. Why, then, admit them? Let them be sent to a boys' school, where they will be caned or punished until they mend their manners.

HONGKONG BRANCH OF THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Though the attendance at the annual meeting of the local branch of the Navy League, held at the City Hall on the 18th inst., was not large, it is no criterion either of the interest taken in the work of the League in this colony, or of the roll of members. The latter is a lengthy one, and the members are warm sympathisers with the efforts made by the League to compel the Government to redeem its pledges and maintain the British navy in an efficient state. The hon. secretary, Mr. Pollock, Q.C., is really indefatigable in his efforts to furnish information and sustain the interest of the members, with the result (mentioned at the meeting) that the Hongkong Branch has furnished much valuable information to the parent League. I trust, however, that the next meeting may witness a better muster of members. They should remember that the Executive deserve encouragement, and rows of empty seats act as a douche on the enthusiasm of workers in a good cause.

ANOTHER FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

The fire season has fairly commenced, though I hope it will prove to be a small one. Another fire occurred this week, breaking out in No. 235, Queen's Road West on the morning of the 20th inst. The ground floor was a medicine shop, and the flames soon blazed furiously and communicated to No. 233. Both of these houses were completely gutted and No. 237 was damaged by water and the first floor partly burnt. The damage, which amounts to some \$18,000, was covered by insurance.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

With the advent of the cool weather comes the sneaking burglar. Some of these enterprising gentry went a-burgling yesterday morning, and forced an entrance into the dining room of Ravenshill West, Upper Richmond Road, but were overheard and disturbed before they could carry anything of value away. One of the thieves, in his precipitate retreat, lamed himself by jumping from the verandah, and was found by the policeman summoned, who carried him pickaback to the nearest Police Station. Caught thus red-handed, there was no difficulty in securing conviction, and the same morning the Police Magistrate sentenced the rascal to four months' detention in Victoria Gaol.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LD.

A rather lengthy meeting of shareholders of this Company was held on the 20th inst., at which the special resolution passed on the 4th inst., providing for certain alterations in the articles of association, was, after some trenchant criticism, confirmed by a majority. Mr. Reece, who led the hostile discussion, maintained that sufficient information had not been given to the shareholders, and Mr. Arnold suggested that the alterations should be printed in company with the articles it was suggested they should supersede, and sent round to the shareholders for consideration. It was also considered that the members of the proposed consulting committee should be elected by the shareholders, as with other companies, and not nominated by the General Managers. Mr. Reece ultimately moved the adjournment of the meeting, but this was lost, and the resolution was carried by nine to three. It is worthy of note, however, that with two exceptions, the majority consisted of the General Managers and their employees!

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The report of the General Managers for presentation to the shareholders at the annual meeting on the 27th inst. has been issued. It shows that the traffic receipts for the year were \$73,737.05, and the amount available for distribution is \$30,611.77. Out of this it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$14 per share, absorbing \$17,500, to place \$10,000 to permanent Reserve Fund, and to carry forward the balance of \$3,111.77 to new account. This is an excellent report and fully justifies the quotation at which the shares stand, namely \$200. The traffic on the line, however, has almost reached the maximum that can be safely undertaken, and there is a call for increased facilities, which will be greatly strengthened if, as is probable, the Military Authorities greatly extend their barrack accommodation on Mount Austin.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

In this department there is not much to note. The only arrivals during the week have been on the 17th inst. the British cruiser Terrible from Yokohama, and on the 21st the British hospital ship Carthage from Calcutta and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augustin from Kiaochow. The departures have been: on the 16th inst. the British cruiser Isis for Swatow, and on the 17th the gunboat Pigmy and the cruiser Algerine, both for Singapore.

Hongkong, 22nd December.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINA AND THE JOINT NOTES.

We have learnt with satisfaction during the past three days that the representatives of the Powers at Peking have arrived at a "final agreement" as to the demands to be made upon the Court of China. There is no disagreement here as to the justice of those demands, indeed the only point on which there has been any real difference of opinion is as to the wisdom of presenting this joint note as a "Décision Irrévocable" of the Powers. One recalls rather too vividly a "Décision Irrévocable" which was presented to the Sultan of Turkey by the Powers a few years ago, scarcely a single point of which has been carried out to this day. It has been pointed out that the only thing which can justify the presentation of an "irrevocable" note is a determination on the part of those presenting it to enforce their demands by war. The demands made are no doubt perfectly just; but are they the absolutely irreducible minimum of what the Powers will accept as an alternative to sending expeditions into the heart of China, and entering, if necessary, upon a great war? If not, it is contended that it is a mistake for the Powers to declare so emphatically that they will refuse to consider any suggestion for a modification of their terms.

THE DIFFICULTY OF CONCERTED ACTION.

This is, of course, how it strikes some of us here. On the other hand there are those who hold the view that the existent evils and threatened dangers of the present condition of things are so great that definite and "irrevocable" action of some sort is preferable to anything which may delay a settlement. "You know something of the concert of Europe," Lord Salisbury said on Friday at the Lord Mayor's banquet. "We have had some experience of it in the past. We know that it has several very marked characteristics. One of them is that it tends to preserve peace among the Powers of Europe, another is that it defers for a considerable period the solution of any problem which is in hand." It was on this ground that the Prime Minister declined to indulge in any criticisms or prophecies. In fact he

told us nothing whatever about the situation which we did not know before. He referred with satisfaction to the Anglo-German Agreement; but he did not point out in what particulars British interests would gain advantage from that agreement, since all the Powers were already pledged most solemnly to respect the integrity of China.

THE VIEW OF YU KENG.

This morning a good deal of interest has been excited by the report of an interview granted by Yu Keng, the Chinese Minister in Paris, to a representative of "Matin." If Yu Keng's remarks are correctly reported, he recommends to the Powers a bold policy, and a very excellent policy if it can only be carried out. "Let them," he says, "instead of losing their strength and their time in military or diplomatic skirmishes, bring back the Emperor to Peking with or without his consent, and deliver him forever from the disastrous influence of the Empress. The day that my master, dethroned for his attempt at reforms, becomes free and independent, Europe will have found its true royal auxiliary and its most certain guarantee." However little effect Yu Keng's advice may have upon the representations of the Powers at Peking, it is interesting as showing pretty conclusively that, in Yu Keng's view at least, the sun of the Empress has set for ever.

THE RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY.

Lord Salisbury has now completed the reconstruction of his Cabinet, and very nearly that of his entire ministry. With regard to the last two Cabinet appointments, which have not even yet been officially announced, there seems every reason to credit the story that Lord Salisbury's intention was to transfer the Marquis of Londonderry to the Board of Agriculture without giving him a seat in the Cabinet, and to make Mr. Hanbury Postmaster-General with Cabinet rank. Lord Londonderry, however, declined to fall in with this arrangement, and consequently he remains at the Post Office. Mr. Hanbury becomes President of the Board of Agriculture, and both have seats in the Cabinet. Thus what was already the biggest Cabinet on record is increased from nineteen to twenty. The result will naturally be that real Cabinet secrets and decisions will be more strictly confined than ever to that Inner Circle of the Cabinet, which Lord Salisbury formed for the first time during the last Parliament. Of whom it will now consist we do not know. Before the reconstruction the members were Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Halsbury, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Now there will have to be at least one addition in the person of Lord Lansdowne, and there may be another or two. The latest addition to the subordinate members of the Ministry is Captain Pretyman, the nephew and heir of the late Colonel Tomlin, who was in his day a prominent member of Bob Lowe's "Cave of Adullam." Mr. T. W. Russell having voluntarily resigned owing to his disapproval of the policy of the Government towards Irish tenants, his place at the Local Government Board has been given to Mr. J. G. Lawson, a somewhat obscure member of the House.

THE LIBERALS AND LORD ROSEBERY.

There is still much agitation among the various sections of the Liberal Party on the question of the recall of Lord Rosebery to the leadership. Speaking at Dundee last night, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared that the policy of the Liberal Party towards Lord Rosebery was that of the "Open Door." He declared that nobody knew rightly why the noble earl had retired from the leadership, and that the desire of the Party had always been that he should return. There is, however, a little hypocrisy about this invitation, since Lord Rosebery himself made no

secret of the fact that he retired because he did not receive the support which he had a right to expect from his colleagues who had been with him in his Cabinet. Moreover, Sir Henry coupled his invitation with some very severe criticism of that section of the Party which is most in accord with Lord Rosebery—the Liberal Imperialists. The great difficulty in the way of Lord Rosebery's return is of course Sir William Harcourt; but there cannot be the smallest doubt that the bulk of the Party would welcome Lord Rosebery back. The "Daily News," which has been for so many years the official organ of the Party, has gone in for uncompromising Imperialism, and even the "Daily Chronicle," which since Mr. Massingham's retirement has been moderately Imperialist, asks Lord Rosebery to return without waiting for an absolutely unanimous recall. It is announced on good authority that Lord Rosebery intends to throw himself actively into politics once more; and his return to the leadership may therefore be regarded as only a question of time.

GENERAL BULLER'S RETURN.

Sir Redvers Buller arrived in Southampton just in time to attend the Mayoral banquet on Friday; and on Saturday he was presented with the freedom of the City amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. There are those of his admirers who still resent his supersession as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa by Lord Roberts, and who still more resent the criticisms passed on his generalship at Spion Kop in that official dispatch in the publication of which the Government blundered so egregiously; and these over-zealous friends did their best to turn his head on Friday and Saturday. But Sir Redvers Buller has far too much self-control to be influenced by such manifestations, and the modesty and correctness of his bearing have added to the high estimation in which he is held as a soldier. There has been no great celebration of his return in London. The time of his arrival to report himself at the War Office was known, and crowds collected at the station and in Pall Mall to cheer him; but he was subsequently able to walk unmobbed and almost unrecognised from the War Office to his Club.

MR. KRÜGER'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Krüger has passed through the Suez Canal, and the authorities at Marseilles and in Paris are agitating themselves very greatly lest his welcome should take the form of a hostile demonstration against England. No one here, however, concerns himself very much about it. Indeed we are ourselves by no means without a certain feeling of sympathy with the ex-President in his misfortunes, richly as he deserves them, and we shall not be incensed because the French give him a cordial welcome.

THE BRITISH BOYCOTT OF FRANCE.

France, however, is not unnaturally concerned, for the English boycott which followed the national insults to our Queen is estimated by the French themselves to have cost them in loss of trade hundreds of millions of francs. The boycott was in a measure unjust as well as impolitic in our own interests, but it was not unnatural. I know as a fact that after the French Government decorated "Willette," the author of the infamous and obscene caricature of the Queen, the Prince of Wales declared that he would never set foot in Paris again. It is to be hoped, however, that he will not adhere to a resolution formed in a moment of most justifiable indignation.

16th November.

THE CHINA CRISIS.

No new phase has been entered upon by the China crisis during the past week; but the feeling of doubt as to the wisdom of the "Décision Irrévocable" of the representatives of the Powers in Peking, to which I referred last week, has grown considerably, especially on the Continent. Moreover in this country something of a feeling of anxiety has been aroused by the boastful and arrogant tone adopted by Count von Bülow, the new German Chancellor, in the Reichstag. There is but little wavering in the opinion of this country that China must be taught a lesson which will prevent a possibility of the repetition of such crimes against international law as she has been guilty of and which will ensure the safety of foreigners in this country; but since it is obvious that the real criminals are those who at present form the Chinese Court, we in this country cannot regard it as very probable that they will deliver up their heads to the Allies in order to save their country from the evil of a great war. To demand the head of Prince Tuan as a "Décision Irrévocable" seems therefore tantamount to a declaration of war—a war which must be carried into the very heart of the Chinese Empire. And the people of this country are, I believe, prepared, however unwisely, to sacrifice even their revenge on Prince Tuan in order to prevent such a war.

STORIES OF WHITE BARBARITY.

A very unpleasant effect has been produced, too, by the stories of acts of barbarism committed by soldiers of the Allies—stories of the shooting down of unoffending peasants at work in the field, of outrages on women, of cruelties and lootings inflicted upon town and people who, so far as is known, had taken no part in the Boxer Rising or in the persecution of foreigners and Christians. Incidents of this kind are no doubt common enough in warfare; but according to these stories—which are none the less credited because it is generally the soldiers of one nation who bring the charge against the soldiers of another nation—some at least of the Allies are acting on the assumption that because the Chinese have been guilty of barbarity we have a right to revenge ourselves on them by equally barbarous methods. Most terrible of all, however, are stories which reach us from the Amur. According to the accredited correspondent of a Belgian newspaper the river was choked with tens of thousands of Chinese bodies, the attack on Blagovestchensk having been avenged by the slaughter of all the Chinese in the town, and the depopulation of the Mongolian towns across the river by the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children. It is to be hoped that these stories can be disproved, for their effect has already been to produce in this country a strong feeling of sympathy for China, a feeling which is intensified in some quarters by the belief that the whole Boxer Rising and its consequences may be attributed to the "grabbing" of the Powers and the marking out of spheres of influence. It must in justice be said that very few of these charges of barbarity have been brought against British soldiers; but any brutality of the kind will naturally reflect upon the whole army of the Allies. I am not for a moment assuming that these stories are proved; but it is well that those in China should know the effect they are producing.

MR. KRÜGER AT MARSEILLES.

The reception of ex-President Krüger at Marseilles was bungled in much the same way as that of the C.I.V.'s in London, with the difference that while in the case of London the first muddle was com-

pensated for by the splendour of the reception when it at length took place, Marseilles never properly recovered itself. The demonstrators having vainly waited for a whole day in fog and rain for the arrival of the Gelderland with the ex-President on board, gathered on the second day in considerably reduced numbers. On the whole we have no reason to feel any strong resentment at the manner in which the reception was conducted. It is true that at night a disorderly rabble marched through the streets shouting "Conspuez les Anglais," and threatened the British Consulate; but they received no encouragement from the bulk of the inhabitants, and they were easily dispersed. The crowd which cheered Mr. Krüger on his arrival almost without exception refrained from anything in the nature of an offensive demonstration against Great Britain, doubtless much to the chagrin of Mr. Leyds and his friends. Mr. Krüger's speech, too, in which he declared that the British brutally hunted down women, separated them from their children, and deprived them of food and necessities, must surely have been discounted by the hearers if they remembered that Mr. Krüger when he ran away from Pretoria left his wife to the tender mercies of these barbarians.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

It was with a painful shock that London heard yesterday of the sudden death of Sir Arthur Sullivan and realised that we were to have no more of those Savoy Operas which have been the delight of music lovers for nearly a quarter of a century. It is true that we have had no new joint work from Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan since "The Grand Duke" in 1896, and that before then an unfortunate disagreement had for a time checked their joint productions; but these delightful comic operas have never lost their hold on London audiences. "Patience" was only recently reproduced for the first time since its original run—for the first time at the Savoy, that is, for provincial opera companies have been almost constantly playing it. There was some fear that "Patience" would fall flat now by reason of the total disappearance of the æsthetic craze which it satirised; but on the contrary its humour seemed as fresh and as telling as ever, and the music of what is perhaps the most tuneful of the whole series had lost none of its charm. Of course, among lovers of music Sir Arthur Sullivan's fame will by no means rest exclusively on this series of comic operas, although there have always been differences of opinion as to the merits of "Ivanhoe," his one essay at Grand Opera. With the masses, however, his name will always be united with that of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, whose long retirement from dramatic work is deplored by all who love the stage.

THE DOVER CANTEN CASE.

The Court-Martial on Master-Gunner Atkinson, charged with having given false evidence against Lieutenant à Beckett, has resulted in an honourable acquittal. So far as the Master-Gunner is concerned this is of course satisfactory; but it leaves the whole question in a deplorably unsettled state. Lieutenant à Beckett, whom Atkinson accused of having filched half-crowns belonging to the canteen, was in his turn also honourably acquitted, though not, it now appears, by a unanimous vote of the members of the Court-Martial; but it is difficult to conceive that Atkinson can have been honestly mistaken in the evidence which he gave. It is possible, of course, that both are honest men, and that an unfortunate conjunction of circumstance combined with someone else's dishonesty misled us all into the belief that there were only two alternatives—dishonesty on the part of one man or perjury on the part of

the other. In fact, in view of the honourable acquittal of both men, that is the conclusion which we are legally bound to adopt, and we are very glad to adopt it. On the one hand, it seems incredible that an officer holding her Majesty's commission should be guilty of filching half-crowns; on the other, it is equally difficult to believe that a man of excellent character like Master-Gunner Atkinson, who was in a fair way to obtain a commission, would be guilty of criminally or even recklessly destroying a young man's career by bringing such a charge. It is hoped, however, that in order to clear away any lingering doubts, and to discover the guilty party—since there is no doubt whatever that the canteen was robbed—another inquiry of some kind will be instituted.

23rd November.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

The Yellow Book issued by Mr. Delcassé throws light on certain points connected with the international negotiations concerning China. It seems that as far back as May, 1-99, Mr. Bouin, a French official who had been sent on a secret mission to Central Asia, warned Mr. Pichon that he had been told by the chief of the Ordo Mongols, that serious trouble might be expected in China. The Mongol chief added that it would be difficult for him to prevent the destruction of the mission stations in his territory during that year and the following one, and that he could not undertake the responsibility of protecting the Missions. The first direct warning given to the French Government was contained in a dispatch dated 11th March, 1900, from M. d'Anthouard, French Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, who pointed that the Secret Society movement had made great progress, especially in Chihli and Shantung, and that the Tzuangli Yamen had become very obstructive. A naval demonstration was suggested by the Ministers at Peking and was approved by France and Russia; but Lord Salisbury told M. Paul Cambon that this course might be dangerous and was certainly premature; that it would be preferable to await further developments; and that the United States Government had already stated that it would not take part in a naval demonstration, that kind of action being contrary to its policy.

On the 20th of April Mr. Pichon telegraphed that the Chinese Government was covertly encouraging the secret societies, and he suggested the dispatch of Legation guards to Peking. The French Admiral on the China station was at once instructed to keep in constant touch with Mr. Pichon. After Peking was cut off from Tientsin, the Russian Government on the 18th of June took the initiative in declaring its intention to send a strong force of troops to Peking. In a circular note dated the 4th of July, M. Delcassé suggested that the Powers should intimate to the heads of the Chinese Government that they would be held personally responsible for the lives of the Ministers and other foreigners in Peking and other parts of China. The suggestion was unanimously approved, and, five days later, M. Delcassé instructed the French Consuls-General at Shanghai and Canton to request the Viceroy to inform Prince Ching and Yung Lu that, if they succeeded in saving the foreigners, the Powers would communicate with them with a view to making an "honourable arrangement for the future." This step had perhaps something to do with the lull which occurred about the end of July in the attack on the Legations. On the 17th of July, M. Delcassé made another suggestion, which also obtained un-

animous approval, to the effect that precautions should be taken to stop the import of arms into China.

The next stage in the negotiations relates to the period after the relief of the Legations. On the 25th of August, Russia announced her intention of withdrawing her Legation and troops from Peking in order to facilitate the return of the Chinese Court to the capital and the opening of peace negotiations. This withdrawal, however, was subject to all the other Powers undertaking to do likewise. The proposal met with little favour, England and Germany displaying no inclination to leave Peking, while Japan and the United States were undecided. Russia renewed her proposal on the 15th of September, with no better success, although France had made up her mind to take the same line and had agreed to negotiate with Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang. At this juncture, Germany put forward the surrender of the guilty officials as a preliminary condition. This proposal did not meet with universal favour, while England and Germany rendered the Russian project impracticable by their continued objection to evacuate the capital. The whole question was at a standstill when, on the 30th September, M. Delcassé issued a note suggesting six points as a definite basis for negotiations. A fortnight later, this proposal had received the approval of all the Powers.

H. E. YU KENG ON THE NEGOTIATIONS.

An enterprising French interviewer, who had a conversation the other day with the Chinese Minister, has credited His Excellency with some very extraordinary statements. The Minister is reported to have said that the peace negotiations hitherto had been mere empty talk; that the appointment of Li Hung-chang and his fellow plenipotentiaries was a diplomatic fiction; and that all they could do would be to deceive the Powers, gain time, and save their own heads; that a treaty, even if concluded in due form, would be nothing more than a piece of official humbug, and so on. I am asked to say that the Minister made use of no such language. His Excellency merely said that the Empress was unlikely to change her line of conduct, that the Emperor ought to be freed from her interference, and that it would be advisable to protect the Chinese plenipotentiaries against future reprisals (on the part of their own Government); but he made no remark on the proposed peace conditions, except that the Boxers could not be abolished by a mere stroke of the pen, and that foreigners were more likely than Chinese to object to the stoppage of the import of arms.

THE END OF THE EXHIBITION.

Until late in the afternoon the last day of the Exhibition was favoured with delightful sunshine, and the grounds were crowded with visitors. Between half-past six and nine a drizzling rain fell, driving thousands of people away, but the crowd was as great as ever during the last hour, and the beautiful combinations of colour in the illuminated fountains in the Champ de Mars were never more eagerly watched. At ten o'clock a gun fired from the first floor of the Eiffel Tower gave warning that the end was at hand. Red Bengal lights blazed up amid the iron network, and the electric glow-lamps, which marked the mighty outlines of the tower, died out. At a quarter-past eleven the fountains relapsed into darkness, the lines of light on the Trocadero vanished, the drums sounded the retreat, the dense throng slowly ebbed away, and the Universal Exhibition of the year 1900 was a thing of the past.

The number of tickets given up at the gates, from the 14th of April to the 12th of November was 47,076,803, and the admissions with free tickets of all kinds 3,783,132, giving a grand total of 50,859,935 and a

daily average of 239,205. In 1889 the gross total of admissions was 32,350,297.

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES.

The Lost Property Office at the Prefecture of Police contains an extraordinary collection of articles forgotten or lost in the Exhibition grounds and not yet claimed by the rightful owners. It includes a skull, a plaster Virgin, a gendarme's boot, six funeral wreaths, a sword, a jemmy, a sack of coal, several false hips, two drums, three sets of artificial teeth, a wooden leg, a horse-driver's cocked hat, a stuffed monkey, a pair of beautiful silk corsets, a portrait of M. Picard, a chestnut-stove, hundreds of sticks and umbrellas, and many bank-notes and negotiable securities. During the last six months no less than 66,000 articles have been brought to the Lost Property Office, the average number for this length of time being 25,000. It would seem therefore that exhibition visitors are an exceptionally "distract" race of mortals. The officials tell a good story of a festive country lawyer, who lost his pocket-book containing nearly £100 in the Exhibition grounds. It was brought to the prefecture, and the lawyer's name and address being inside the pocket-book, a notification was sent. The letter fell into the hands of the volatile notary's spouse, who took the first train to Paris to ascertain why he had been carrying so large a sum of money with him. His explanation is said to have been somewhat confused.

17th November.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PRESIDENT ON THE ELECTION.

President McKinley has just given his first public utterance since the election in a speech at an anniversary celebration at Philadelphia. Of the election and its results he says:

"We cannot overestimate the great importance and the far-reaching consequences of the electoral contest which ended on the 6th of November. It has to me no personal phase. It is not the triumph of an individual, nor altogether of a party, but an emphatic declaration by the people of what they believe and would have maintained in government."

"A great variety of subjects was presented and discussed in the progress of the campaign. We may differ as to the extent of the influence of the several issues involved, but we are all agreed as to certain things which it settled."

"It records the unquestioned endorsement of the gold standard, industrial independence, broader markets, commercial expansion, reciprocal trade, the open door in China, the inviolability of public faith, the independence and authority of the judiciary, and peace and beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines."

"American credit remains unimpaired, the American name unimpeached, the honour of American arms unsullied and the obligations of a righteous war and treaty of peace unrepudiated."

DEMOCRATIC REORGANISATION.

So crushing was the defeat of Bryan, the Democratic candidate, on November 6th, that a proposition for the reorganisation of the Democratic party is receiving much attention from present and past party leaders. The proposition contemplates the elimination of the radicals and demagogic leaders who have given the party its reputation as "unsafe and revolutionary." Such men are Bryan, Altgeld, Pettigrew, Tillman, Croker, and George Fred Williams. The men who

would lead the new Democratic party are such as ex-President Cleveland, ex-Attorney General Richard Olney, William C. Whitney, once Secretary of the Navy, and David B. Hill, formerly Senator from New York. The question whether such a reorganisation is practicable depends very largely upon the attitude of the South, which has held firm to its support of the Democratic party ever since the Civil war. This was never more strikingly shown than at the recent election. The race question, which has usually been given as the explanation of Southern solidarity, was not involved in that campaign, directly or indirectly, yet the South pursued its usual course. The result was that the Democratic party emerged from the contest with its strength in the Electoral College made up wholly of the Southern states, plus the four mining states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Congress meets next week to open the "short session" which will end on the Fourth of March, when President McKinley will be inaugurated a second time. The session is too short to undertake any work which is likely to meet with determined opposition.

This means that the work of the winter will be confined almost entirely to legislation of unquestioned necessity. The first of these measures to come up will be the Nicaraguan Canal bill, which has the right of way in the Senate, having been made a special order for the 10th of December. The sentiment in both houses is so strong in favour of canal legislation that there seems little doubt about the enactment of some kind of a measure. The return of Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, has a very important bearing upon the character of legislation to be enacted. His visit to Nicaragua this summer had in view the smoothing over of difficulties in the way of an understanding between Nicaragua and the United States, and as a result it is expected that the bill now pending in the Senate will be so modified that negotiations for a treaty may be entered on at once looking to the exclusive construction and control of the canal by the United States. One of the most conservative Republican leaders has expressed the opinion that this would be the outcome, and that for the present no attention need be paid to the Hay-Pauncefote convention.

An attempt will be made to reduce war taxes, and several bills with that end in view have already been proposed.

Secretary of War Root will have a bill introduced, definitely providing for the size of the army. His bill will establish a minimum of fifty thousand men and a maximum of one hundred thousand, leaving the exact number between these two extremes to the needs of the time and the discretion of the President. This is much preferred to Lieut.-General Miles's hard-and-fast plan of one soldier for every one thousand of the population. That would give at present an army of 76,000 men, or about the number now in the Philippines and China, without allowing for the frontier posts and the seacoast garrisons.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

For the inter-ocean canal the Nicaraguan route has been officially preferred to the Panama route. The expert Engineer Commission appointed last year to ascertain the best location for the American Isthmian Canal has caused this fact of its forthcoming report to be made known in Washington. It is understood that the decision of the nine United States Commissioners in favour of the Nicaraguan route was well-nigh unanimous. It is un-

derstood, also, that the Commissioners were all dissatisfied with the superficial nature of the French surveys at Panama, and that they found the American engineering work on the Nicaraguan route very much more thorough and reliable.

THE POPULATION OF THE U. S.

The official announcement of the total population of the United States for 1900 makes it 76,225,220. The total population in 1890 was 63,066,756. The gain in ten years has been 13,225,464, an increase of nearly twenty-one per cent. Following is the population in 1900 of the States individually, not including Territories:—

Alabama	1,828,679
Arkansas	1,311,564
California	1,485,053
Colorado	539,700
Connecticut	909,355
Delaware	184,735
Florida	528,542
Georgia	2,216,329
Idaho	161,771
Illinois	4,821,550
Indiana	2,516,463
Iowa	2,251,829
Kansas	1,469,496
Kentucky	2,147,174
Louisiana	1,350,627
Maine	634,366
Maryland	1,189,946
Massachusetts	2,805,346
Michigan	2,419,782
Minnesota	1,751,395
Mississippi	1,551,372
Missouri	3,107,117
Montana	243,289
Nebraska	1,068,901
Nevada	42,334
New Hampshire	411,588
New Jersey	1,883,669
New York	7,268,009
North Carolina	1,891,992
North Dakota	319,040
Ohio	4,157,545
Oregon	413,532
Pennsylvania	6,301,365
Rhode Island	429,536
South Carolina	1,340,312
South Dakota	401,559
Tennessee	2,022,723
Texas	3,048,828
Utah	276,565
Vermont	343,641
Virginia	1,854,184
Washington	517,762
West Virginia	98,900
Wisconsin	2,068,963
Wyoming	68,531

The thirty-eight cities of the country having a population of more than 100,000 are:—

1 New York, N. Y.	3,437,262
2 Chicago, Ill.	1,698,573
3 Philadelphia, Pa.	1,263,697
4 St. Louis, Mo.	575,238
5 Boston, Mass.	560,892
6 Baltimore, Md.	508,597
7 Cleveland, O.	381,768
8 Buffalo, N. Y.	352,218
9 San Francisco, Cal.	342,782
10 Cincinnati, O.	325,902
11 Pittsburgh, Pa.	321,616
12 New Orleans, La.	287,104
13 Detroit, Mich.	285,704
14 Milwaukee, Wis.	285,318
15 Washington, D. C.	278,718
16 Newark, N. J.	246,070
17 Jersey City, N. J.	206,133
18 Louisville, Ky.	204,731
19 Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718
20 Providence, R. I.	175,597
21 Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164
22 Kansas City, Mo.	163,752
23 St. Paul, Minn.	163,632
24 Rochester, N. Y.	167,435
25 Denver, Col.	133,859
26 Toledo, O.	131,822
27 Allegheny, Pa.	129,396
28 Columbus, O.	125,560
29 Worcester, Mass.	118,421
30 Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374

31 New Haven, Conn.	108,027
32 Paterson, N. J.	105,171
33 Fall River, Mass.	104,843
34 St. Joseph, Mo.	102,979
35 Omaha, Neb.	102,555
36 Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479
37 Memphis, Tenn.	102,320
38 Scranton, Pa.	102,026

This showing is in part a misleading one. Cities which have recently annexed suburbs attain a rank which their volume of business and tributary territory do not justify. Greater Boston, which should include Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, Brockton, Brooklyn, Mal'ten, Melrose, Everett, Newton, and other populous suburbs, within an area less than that included in the corporate limits of Chicago, has more than 1,000,000 people. In clearances, commerce, and all that goes to make a city it ranks along with Chicago and Philadelphia. Census statistics place it with St. Louis and Baltimore, although as a great centre it is far in advance of those cities.

Boston, Mass., 27th November.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following correspondence is forwarded for publication:—

H. M. F. M.'s Consulate General.

Shanghai, 6th December 1900.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 8th September I have the honour to inform you that at our last meeting the scheme to establish a Municipal Land Office has been once more before the Consular Body, and that it was then agreed to reply thereto as follows:—

In view of the legitimate desire of the Council to protect its revenue, my colleagues and myself have no objection to the establishment of a Land Office on the lines proposed in the Council's letter of October 10th, 1899, No. 509.

However we must stipulate that:—

1^o In order to avoid confusion with the Chinese Land Office and the Consular Land Offices the new institution shall be named: Municipal Cadastral Office.

2^o All expense shall be borne by the Council and no additional charge whatever shall be paid by applicants for registration of land beyond the regular Consular Fees.

3^o A separate cadastral plan and register shall be kept for land within a radius of one mile from and outside the present boundaries of the Settlements, but not including land in the French Concession.

The danger of double registration, tampering with the boundary stones, and other abuses, is far greater in the outlying districts and outside the settlements than in the centre of the town. We believe it therefore necessary to stipulate in the interest of our nationals that the Municipal Council in return for the protection of revenue it receives, shall extend its supervision over the registration of land beyond the limits of the Settlements. But it must be understood that these functions will be solely exercised for the convenience of the Consuls and the protection of landowners, and will in no wise constitute a right to interfere with the Chinese authorities, or to exercise any administrative power.

As far as the co-operation of the Consulates is required for the efficient working of the Cadastral Office, the following new mode of procedure has been adopted and will be adhered to by all the Consuls from the date of opening of the said office and until further notice.

When receiving an application for the registration of land, the Consuls, after a summary examination of the papers, will address the Taotai as heretofore. As soon as the Consul is informed of the time the Taotai's Deputy will measure the land, he will notify the Cadastral Office as well as the applicant (Form A).—The Cadastral Office will then have to send an officer to attend the measurement.

Upon receipt from the Taotai of the title-deed and the Chinese plan, the Consul will transmit a copy of the latter to the Cadastral Office (Form B).—The plan has to be returned within seven days, and the Consul will not issue the title-deed until this time has elapsed.

If the Cadastral Office wishes to make any remarks either with regard to the ownership of the land, or with the regard to dimensions, boundaries, graves, rights of way, etc., they must do so when returning the plan. It remains for the Consul to consider and weigh these remarks, to decide upon them, and, if he thinks fit, to reopen the correspondence with the Taotai. If on the other hand, the objections of the Cadastral Office are deemed unjustified, or if no remarks have been put in, the title-deed can be issued without further delay.

The Consul will then address to the applicant a memo. (Form C), containing a reminder to observe Land Regulation VII. At the same time he will send to the Cadastral Office a "Memo. of Issue or Endorsement of Title-deed" (Form D). As the name implies, the Consul will send a similar memo. in case any endorsement (change of ownership, correction of dimensions, splitting of the lot, etc.) is made by him on a title-deed.

When returning the plan, the Cadastral Office should inform the Consul of the cadastral number of the lot, so that the same can be inserted in the title-deed.

The Consular Body believes that by the above procedure the Cadastral Office will receive all the information it requires, and that the object of the Municipal Council will thus be attained.

With regard to the erection of boundary stones, the Consular Body would suggest that the cadastral register shall contain a separate column, which shall not be filled up until the Municipal surveyor has satisfied himself that the stones are in their proper places. So long as this is not the case the Cadastral Office can go on reminding the Consul, say every three months, that Land Regulation VII has not yet been complied with.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOAQUIN MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal and Senior Consul.

To the Chairman of the
Municipal Council,
Shanghai.
etc., etc., etc.

MEMO.

From Consul-General. To
..... 190 .

A

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that lot No. will be measured by the Taotai's Deputy at on

Yours truly,

Consul.

MEMO.

From Consulate-General. To the Municipal Cadastral Office.
..... 190 .

B

DEAR SIR,—

Lot No.

I enclose a copy of the plan of this lot received by me from the Taotai's land deputy. I shall not issue the title-deed until 7 days from date.

Yours truly,

Consul.

MEMO.

From Consulate-General. To
..... 190 .

C

DEAR SIR,—Title-deed of lot No. Area will be delivered on your calling and signing the Register. I would remind you that Land Regulation VII requires that boundary-stones be erected.

Yours truly,

Consul.

D

MEMO OF LAND TRANSFER.

At Consulate-General.
Lot No. Mun. No.
Transferred by
To
Measurement per title-deed mow fun
..... li hao.

Boundaries { N
S
E
W
Locality
Remarks
Shanghai, ... 190 .

Consul.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 17th December, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant upon the subject of land registration reform, and the establishment of an office under the Municipality for its systematisation.

The three stipulations set out in your letter present no great difficulty from the Council's point of view, and I have pleasure in stating that they will be readily adopted. Under the first the Council notes the new office will be officially designated "The Municipal Cadastral Office;" the second stipulates that, while the upkeep of the office will be a charge upon the public funds, no additional fee will be required from landowners seeking registration; in regard to Clause 3 the Council undertakes certain notarial duties in regard to outlying lands within one mile of the Settlement limits, and it but remains for me to say that while the resources of the Surveyor's Department will be at the disposition of the Consular Body in locating, listing and recording such lots, so far as may be practicable, it will be understood that the issue of an official plan of the whole area involved in your proposal is not a matter which can be accomplished in the immediate future.

The only point in the proposed procedure which it appears necessary to criticise is that relating to boundary stones. The Council would have preferred that each Consul should make the erection of these a necessary preliminary to the issue of a deed, inasmuch as the accuracy of measurements would thus be rendered proof against subsequent dispute, but my colleagues and myself are of opinion that it may well be left to the first year's working of the new office to show whether all the requirements originally put forward have been fulfilled or not.

In conclusion I venture to remind you, Sir, that the negotiations, now brought to a successful conclusion, have been in progress since the autumn of last year; and on behalf of the Council, I would thank you, and the members of the Consular Body who have been instrumental in bringing about this result, for your efforts to inaugurate a scheme which cannot fail to be fruitful of the greatest good to a very large section of the community.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
EDBERT A. HEWETT,
Chairman.

J. M. T. VALDEZ Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal
and Senior Consul.

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

Amusements.

THE CHRISTMAS PAPER HUNT.

The Christmas Paper Hunt is a classic. "Twixt tiffin and dinner on Christmas Day there is nothing better to do than to walk out to Unkaza, and there to meet "all the world and his wife" waiting for the finish of the hunt, round and about that water jump which was cut specially for such hunts. On Tuesday there was the usual posse. Mr. and Mrs. S. Jenner Hogg, of the generosity and characteristic of them, had invited considerably more than 100 guests to an elaborate tiffin at Unkaza, and these were afterwards reinforced by many more, who had walked or driven out to see the start or the finish.

The hunt was not a long one and covered country that was fairly well known. The finish was in some respects admirable. The first few riders cleared the last jump well together, but after that came a check, tired ponies refusing the water, and the remainder of the time was spent in laughter at fruitless efforts. The winners were:—

- 1.—Mr. A. W. Burkill (Light weights).
- 2.—Mr. Dietrich.
- 3.—Mr. G. Dallas (Heavy weights).

The hunt over, there was the usual adjournment to the lawns near the house, and there Mr. E. S. Perrott, the Master of the Hunt, introduced Mr. A. W. Burkill and Mr. G. Dallas, as the winners of the Hunt, to Mrs. Hogg. Before Mrs. Hogg, on a small table, were two silver cups, presented by Col. Mayne and the officers of the 3rd Baluchis, and these she presented to the winners after a graceful speech. Mr. A. W. Burkill had the duty of replying, and this he did neatly, calling afterwards for three cheers for Mrs. Hogg and the ladies, and again for a tiger for the donors of the cups. Thus ended another enjoyable Christmas Hunt.

SATURDAY'S PAPER HUNT.

(FROM "SPORT AND GOSSIP.")

A dull December day. A good scenting day from the old huntsman's point of view, the rain having laid the dust without the going being in the least heavy. Responsible officially for the run were Messrs. F. Ellis and G. Dallas, who were kindly assisted by Messrs. Fearon and Schlaff. Starting behind the Sicawei village, negotiating a small jump, the foxes turned left in a straight line for the Brooklyn bridge and afterwards negotiated some good dry cuts. A check was given and also a hurdle, in fact the course was well thought out and the run-in of a mile to the finish was a straight gallop, the furrows running long ways, which is a great boon when galloping fast on tired ponies. The last jump was well taken by the first arrivals, but a few ponies swerving upset the second batch. Shell-me-not won somewhat easily, closely followed by Mr. Campbell, on Kitchener. The heavy-weight prize was won by Mr. Landale, on Clarence, and he was closely followed by the Master and Mr. Scott, who were also heavy-weights.

The official card at the finish read as follows:—

Mr. A. W. Burkill, ... on Shell-me-not.
" H. E. Campbell, ... " Kitchener.
" C. R. Burkill, ... " Monopole.
" S. W. Pratt, ... " Corbie.
" D. Landale, ... " Clarence.
" E. S. Perrott, ... " Brutus.
" A. J. H. Carill, ... " Seabreeze.
" A. J. Hellyer, ... " Blackball.

In strict accordance with the rules of the S. P. H. C., horses should not start in the hunts, but a slight infringement of this rule is not objected to if riders so mounted keep behind and do not take an active interest in the hunt. The country is open to all, and the members of the S. P. H. C. have no monopoly; they press the button, that is all—sportsmanlike feeling must do the rest.

GOLF.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS HANDICAP.

This event, which was won by E. Molloy with a two 45=90, less 4 handicap,=86 net, was open to visitors as well as members, there being 27 entries. The result was very close. Mann (scratch) had the misfortune to come to grief at the last hole, holing out in 8 after very careful and consistent play. Lieutenants Moreton and Brooke were the only visitors who played in anything like their usual form; Captain Sharman and Lieut. Farie, who are the best Service players here, did not play up to form. The following were the scores:—

Competitors.	Score.	Handicap.	Net score
E. Molloy	90	4	86
J. Mann	87	0	87
Lieut. J. Moreton, R.N. 93	6	87	
A. J. Wicks	96	9	87
Lieut. B. E. Brooke ...	96	8	88
C. Biron	95	6	89
Capt. Sharman	91	2	89
H. G. Gardner	102	12	90
Lieut. C. C. Walcott, R.N.	99	6	93
Lieut. Farie, R.N.	95	2	93
A. Cairncross	105	12	93
W. H. Jackson	103	9	94
A. N. Woodward	109	14	95
W. W. G. Ross	105	7	98
A. E. Algar	123	16	107
12 scores not returned.			

Correspondence.

CHRISTMAS IN CAMP.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—General Creagh would be much obliged, if through the medium of your paper, you would allow the hearty thanks of himself, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British contingent in Shanghai to be conveyed to the British residents for the generous hospitality received on Christmas day, which has been greatly appreciated by all ranks.

I am, etc.,

J. M. STEWART, Captain,
Deputy Asst. Adjutant General,
2nd Brigade, British Contingent, C.E.F.
Headquarters, 2nd Brigade,
Christmas Day.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE AGAIN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A few days ago I was handed a notice that there was a letter, insufficiently stamped, for me at the British Post Office. I sent round the twelve cents demanded and received the letter which was carefully and fully addressed, but bearing the stamp of the Shanghai Office, showing that it had been received there on the 26th October! Why it should have lain there from the 26th October to the 20th December is one of the mysteries which I fear even Mr. Solly cannot satisfactorily explain.

I am, etc.,

BRITISH SUBJECT.

24th December.

IS SIR ROBERT HART A PROPHET?

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of "A National Uprising and International Episode," and the prospect that should Sir Robert Hart's prophecies come true, future Christmases in China may be singularly deficient in the "peace on earth" predicted for us many a century ago, it is interesting to see what have become of some previous prophecies by the never to be too highly respected Inspector-General. In Baron von Gumpach's work, "The Treaty-rights of the Foreign Merchant," page 392, footnote, we read, "The Inspector-General, Mr. Hart, in his 'Memo.' on the Woosung Bar, of March 5, 1874, prophesies that 'the competition coming from the Chinese side will, in ten or twenty years' time, have swept the foreign flag from the coasting trade of China.' He also predicts that, within the same space of time, the foreign trade of Shanghai will have been transferred to Chinkiang; but that the foreign community of Chinkiang will naturally be a smaller one."

May we not conclude that an ideal Inspector-General is not necessarily an ideal prophet too? And without an atom of ambition towards succeeding Sir Robert as "I.G.," may not many of us don the prophet's mantle for a moment, and predict that Prophet Hart's recent forecast will come to pass about as truly as the previous ones above recorded?

I am, etc.,

Nobody IN PARTICULAR.

Christmas 1900.

A VOICE FROM THE STRAITS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Great Powers have fully believed the Edicts or Decrees issued by the Emperor in person about the peace negotiations conducted by Li Hung-chang and the Prince Ching at Peking, but at any rate they have been stupefied by the turbulent Empress-Dowager's Representatives every day. The Emperor is a regular prisoner and has had no chance or voice to transact the Government affairs since he was dethroned. If there is an Edict or Decree issued in his name, that is a forgery, and, if the foreign Ministers choose to believe it, then they are under the hypnotism of the cruel Lady and her stupid cliques.

Of the Central and Southern Viceroy, there is not a single one in favour of the Emperor, whose only friends are the Reformers and the Powers. The friendship of the Viceroy is unreliable, they simply ignore the Allies, though behaving so as to avoid the Powers' interference. The supplies for the wicked Empress-Dowager are constantly despatched to the Shensi province, and the combined Powers seem to take no notice, or they are unable to prevent it.

The Emperor's restoration and the peace can easily be secured, if the Allies will manfully urge the Viceroy to take strong measures against the Empress-Dowager's obstinacy at all costs, which, however, they will not do, unless their provinces are decidedly threatened, without compulsion. And if they do not, the recent trouble will for ever stand as it is. The Empress-Dowager would have released the Emperor after the capture of Peking, had no assistance been rendered to her by the humbugging Viceroy.

Judging from the Empress-Dowager's influence, the Viceroy is her only upholders and helpers; without them she is entirely powerless; so the Allies must lay hold of them, or, failing this, they will continually support her. Attacking the

ports and cities in the Chihli Province is not a revenge on the Empress-Dowager, but it is a ruin to the Chinese nation, as China belongs to them.

Although the Powers have been in China for nearly six months, they can neither capture the Empress-Dowager and her leaders, nor restore the Emperor, nor obtain the peace of that country. The Allies simply lose money and time there on account of the mad troubles created by the Empress-Dowager and the conservative Manchus. If there is no hope at all for the Emperor's return, the rebellion must have its effect throughout the Chinese empire, as the patriots will not be satisfied to see the Emperor become a prisoner in the hands of the Empress-Dowager and the reactionary advisers.

I am, etc.,

L. B. LIANG.

Singapore, 11th December.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Among the terms which are to be imposed upon the Chinese Government are the erection of a suitable monument to the German Minister, the erection of tablets or memorials of a similar description in every place where foreigners have been maltreated or done to death, and the abolition for five years of examinations in these places. This is as it should be, and the Chinese Government will no doubt accede readily to these conditions. But let us consider for a moment what is likely to happen to these monuments. That to the Minister is to be erected on the scene of his murder, and is to be inscribed in three languages, two of which will be utterly unintelligible to any but foreigners, with very rare exceptions. To how many of the ordinary passers-by in the Peking streets will the third inscription be intelligible, and how long will it be before the meaning of that inscription becomes as distorted by oral tradition as the monument itself is likely to be weed-ridden and moss-grown from neglect? Is it not too likely that the spot itself will be consistently shunned by the official classes, and that the traffic which now passes by that way will be diverted into other channels? And if this is possible with regard to a monument in the capital, how much more so is it conceivable in the case of those which are to be put up in inland places, where foreigners are scarce? The Hanlin Academy, the centre of learning of this vast empire, has been destroyed, and its priceless records scattered to the four winds of heaven. This act of vandalism was perpetrated by those whose ignorance was first traded on by the Dowager Empress, and then put forward as an excuse for those deeds of which this was but a small part. Would it not be possible then to erect on the ruins of the Hanlin College a far more fitting monument to the murdered Minister, by instituting there an Imperial University, to become once more the seat of learning, and a means whereby the crass ignorance which has overshadowed this country in the past may be dissipated in the light of modern knowledge? Could it not be stipulated that, in course of time, every aspirant to office in the empire should receive his diploma from this new-born Hanlin? Let the proposed inscriptions be put in a conspicuous place in the precincts of this building, so that every man who enters it may learn that the hand of the foreigner deals out justice and not only revenge. To go a step further, why should not the Chinese Government be called upon to erect similar memorials in every provincial capital and large town in the empire, by establishing free schools for the education of the people in modern

science? It might also be possible in due course to provide that all aspirants to office in the lower grades should receive their diplomas from these provincial colleges, while those who aim at the higher offices should graduate from the Hanlin. In this manner it could be brought home to the people that the punishment which is being meted out to them is the penalty of ignorance, and that they will no longer be allowed to dwell in that darkness which has made possible the events of last summer. In this way, too, the great reconstruction of this nation prophesied by Sir Robert Hart might be brought about, with this difference, that instead of a nation of warriors burning for revenge, there would be a nation civilised by Western knowledge, capable of developing to the utmost extent the vast resources of their country. The initial outlay might be great; but the ultimate saving would be incalculable, in honest administration, enormous expansion of trade, peace, and contentment.

I am, etc.,
E. G. L.

28th December.

THE ILLEGAL ARREST.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Is the Shanghai Settlement under Chinese law? A native has been seized in the American Settlement by a Chinese General under telegraphic order from Li Hung-chang. Were Li to order the arrest of two or three foreigners, known to be distasteful to the Manchu court, what is to prevent a clandestine seizure, if the man seized last Saturday is not released and the guilty Li and Yen punished? There is no other question worth a thought in Shanghai until this act of violence is satisfactorily avenged. Gangs of assassins were sent out last year to murder the proscribed. They would far rather take their chances of assassination than be arrested by the General and tortured by the Taotai. There is no news in the paper this morning for those who are anxiously watching the case. Perhaps the man was dispatched before the Consul knew anything about it and now the matter must be hushed up to save the face of our old ally, Portugal?

I am, etc.,

HABEAS CORPUS.

28th December.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—What is the Consular Body doing about the recent case of kidnapping Chinese within Settlement limits, and if reports are true that nothing has been done so far, what is the Council doing? Security against illegal arrest by local mandarins has hitherto been regarded as one of the most highly-valued considerations which Chinese residents have received in return for the taxation paid by them; belief in this protection has undoubtedly been one of the elements in building up the prosperity of the Settlement, and over a long series of years the Council has jealously guarded its rights in this matter. The conditions upon which arrests can be legally made have been clearly defined and have received the approval of the Consular Body and the acquiescence of the local Chinese authorities, and on no account should rights established in the past be now allowed to lapse. The case defended by Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co. in the Mixed Court seems to indicate that, if they meet with no opposition, the local mandarins will prosecute this new field with energy. A heavy responsibility rests upon the present Council in this matter; if the members do not feel strong enough to maintain public rights, let them appeal to the Ratepayers

for assistance, but do not let them inaugurate the new régime, which we hope to see established all over China, by locally frittering away the position established by their predecessors in office.

I am, etc.,

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT.

29th December.

CHINESE ABUSE OF FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is most gratifying to learn that Section 10 of the Terms of Peace imposes on the Chinese Government the obligation to promulgate throughout the Empire Imperial edicts reciting the punishments inflicted upon guilty parties, including the suspension of examinations in different localities, and pronouncing solemn warnings against future disturbances. And in this connection it may not be inappropriate to call attention to a phase of the subject which may be only a matter of detail, but which is of importance.

Why should not the same edict which forbids examinations for five years in certain districts, and which warns against the establishing and joining of anti-foreign societies, also go a step further in the right direction and forbid the general and unprovoked abuse of foreigners which is prevalent almost everywhere? The wide-spread name of foreigners 洋鬼子 ("foreign devil"), is used in ignorance by some, it is true, but it is generally understood as a term of abuse. To say: "It is just the children," is not true in fact, and no palliation if true, since the grown people teach the children to say it. The explanation of some of the scholar class that it is 洋孩子 is a mere subterfuge. The Chinese generally, certainly in this part of the country, speak of foreigners as 洋鬼子. It may surprise some to know that persons who understand Chinese have heard it on Nanking Road during the past few months. And along the streets of almost any town or city or village, unoffending foreigners, and ladies no less than men, have hurled at them not only this but such terms as "Red Hair," "Thief," "Kill him," and other epithets that are even unmentionable. Is not such liberty in abusing foreigners a hint that there may be license to loot and kill?

And it might certainly be stopped. Alertness on the part of officials and a few fines imposed on responsible persons where the offence is committed, together with an appeal to the good-feeling already existing, would soon change this tone of abuse into one of respect. It would be in keeping with the paternalism of the Chinese to make this demand. It would be justice; it would be kindness; and it would be a lesson to the Chinese in respect to other people, the lack of which has led to so much trouble.

And not only are the "ignorant people" guilty in this regard. They would seem to have taken their cue from their rulers. What is the term for foreigner presently used in Imperial edicts and official proclamations? It is 洋人, and it certainly has a ring of disrespect about it. Yang-huo is foreign goods, yang-ch'ien is foreign money, yang-teng is foreign lamp, and yang-jen, forsooth, is foreigners. Is this the term to be used for foreigners in official documents which deal especially with their rights and in which so much emphasis is laid on the choice of the words employed, and especially relating to persons to whom honour or respect is to be accorded? The native Press, especially the Shên Pao, have caught up the term. And the Chinese are quick to read between the lines.

Would not a consideration of these questions aid in a more thorough settlement as to the bearing of Chinese toward foreigners, now that the occasion is so opportune? When respect rightly due is thus demanded, good feeling will be promoted.

I am, etc.,

ELPIDZO.

29th December.

Miscellaneous.

CALENDARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From Messrs. Reuter, Bröckelmann and Co., the agents, an effective tear-off calendar issued by the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Co., which has a subscribed capital of £450,000 and reserves of £773,856.

From Tom Pow Ching, Broadway, another Cyrus Noble calendar.

From Messrs. Wm. Meyerink & Co., the Agents, a very striking calendar issued by the Western Assurance Co., established in 1851, with a capital of £410,000.

From Mr. Eric P. Hudson, Manager here, a very useful hanging calendar, issued by the New Zealand Insurance Co., whose paid-up capital and reserve amount to £423,522, and net revenue for 1899 to £332,205.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The New Zealand Official Handbook.—This valuable book of reference, with its interesting illustrations, has won a high place among works of the kind. The colony, our most distant possession, is too fortunate to figure largely in the annals and controversies of the newspaper world, and it is well that Englishmen are reminded annually of a land "firstly a pastoral, secondly an agricultural country." The statistics in which the Handbook abounds are well-arranged, and it is easy to learn from them how the colony prospers. The old-fashioned test of happiness is the consumption of alcoholic liquors, and this has risen in New Zealand from seven to eight gallons a head in three years. The exports from 1895 to 1899 show a general improvement. The production of gold, £1,000,000 in 1898, far exceeded all previous records by jumping to £1,500,000 in 1899. The revenue boomed, and the Government found itself at the end of the financial year 1899-1900 with a handsome balance of £605,000. The revenue is raised almost entirely from the protective tariff, stamp duties, and so forth, although the railways contributed £1,621,000 in 1899. Direct taxation is represented by £421,000, land and income taxes, out of a revenue of £6,195,000. Of the expenditure £1,749,000 went in the service of the public debt, £1,039,000 for railways. The third item in importance is Public Instruction £472,000. The seven years' rule of "King" Seddon, with his socialistic, protective policy, his women's suffrage, state regulation of labour and old age pensions of £18 per year, has proved no bar to development. It is instructive to note that, while the Radicals have now held office for nine years, the average reign of their predecessors was fourteen months. The population of the islands at the beginning of 1899 was nearly 800,000, of whom 40,000 were Maoris. The death rate during the last ten years has varied from 9.1 to 10.4, figures which support the New Zealanders' claim to the finest climate in the world. Every year about a thousand persons from the United Kingdom, and slightly more from Australia, settle in the country.

There is in the Handbook a summary of the present state of knowledge with regard to the Maoris. These people, it is thought, with their Polynesian colleagues, sprang from India. They were the Norsemen of the Indian Ocean. From Madagascar to Honolulu they travelled in their double canoes, and where they went they conquered. The Hovas, the Fijians, the Maoris still remain to show what manner of men they were. Another race has overspread the world from India—the gypsies. What a contrast their fate affords! The hardy navigators who faced the hurricanes and dared the hidden reefs of the Pacific became the first among peoples. Those who wandered overland are now, and always were, the lowest of outcasts. The Polynesian, like the Englishman and perhaps the Japanese, owes all to the sea. It is a pleasure to note that New Zealand does not anticipate, much less desire, the disappearance of the Maoris. May the lot of the Tasmanians, the Bushmen, the Indians of New York, never be theirs.

Queen Victoria, a Personal Sketch. By Mrs. O'iphant. Fully illustrated. In cloth gilt, large 8vo., 160 pp. Cassell & Co., Ltd., London, Paris, New York, and Melbourne. 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Haughton, a Hero of Timb. By Major A. C. Yate. With illustrations and maps. Murray's Imperial Library. In cloth, 8vo., 238 pp. London: John Murray. 1900.

Desmond, M.D. By Henry Willard French. Unwin's Colonial Library. In paper, 8vo., 208 pp. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1901 (2/6).

The Sporting Annual. Edited by Nat Gould. With illustrations. In paper, 8vo., 118 pp. London: R. A. Everett & Co. 1900 (1/-).

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, December, 1900. With a special article on "The Variation of the Compass." Published monthly at the Hydrographic Office, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C.

THE MAILS.

The English, French, and German mails arrived here in 1900 as under:—

4 English mails on Monday	or 31 days.
9 " " " Tuesday	" 32 "
5 " " " Wednesday	" 33 "
7 " " " Thursday	" 34 "
1 " " " Friday	" 35 "

26 English mails with an average of 32½ days, against 32½ in 1899, 32½ in 1898, 34 in 1897, 33½ in 1896, 34 in 1895 and 1894, 33½ in 1893, 34½ in 1892, and 35 in the three previous years.

1 French mail on Tuesday	or 31 days.
6 " mails, " Wednesday	" 32 "
7 " " " Thursday	" 33 "
6 " " " Friday	" 34 "
4 " " " Saturday	" 35 "
2 " " " Thursday	" 40 "

26 French mails with an average of 33½ days, against 33½ in 1899, 33½ in 1898, 33½ in 1897, 33½ in 1896, 36 in 1895, and 1894, 36½ in 1893, 36 in the three previous years, and 36½ in 1889.

1 German mail on Thursday	or 31 days.
6 " " " Friday	" 32 "
4 " " " Saturday	" 33 "
7 " " " Sunday	" 34 "
4 " " " Monday	" 35 "
4 " " " Tuesday	" 36 "
1 " " " Monday	" 42 "

27 German mails with an average of 35 days, against 33½ in 1899, 34½ in 1898, 34½ in 1897, 34½ in 1896, 35 in the five previous years, 35½ in 1890, and 34½ in 1889.

THE GERMAN AND CHINESE Y.M.C.A.'S CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS.

On Christmas night the German Y.M.C.A. held a most enjoyable reception and entertainment. As the rooms on Carter Road were not large enough, the lecture hall and other rooms in the second storey of the Chinese Association on Nanking road were used. Refreshments were served to 280 Germans, and with Mr. Kampmann in the chair, a delightful programme was carried out—addresses by Messrs. Donay and Traub, recitations by Messrs. Rehn and Wohlcher, solos by Messrs. Pfannenmüller and Witt, duets by Misses Dieterbe and McDonald, as well as several pieces by the male chorus of sixty voices under the direction of Mr. Vogt. Representatives were present, not only from the German army, but also from H.I.M.S. Jaguar and Geier, and the two German torpedo-boats lying off Shanghai.

On Wednesday evening the Chinese Association building was elaborately decorated with flags, greens and trees, and 152 members sat down to an à la carte dinner. After justice had been done to a bountiful repast, Dr. Chauncy Goodrich, of Peking, as toast master, ushered in the feast of reason. Of the four Chinese gentlemen who responded to toasts three had been educated in American universities. The Chinese spoke in English, and the foreigners in Kuan Hua. Mr. W. Yen, B. A., spoke with fine diction of "The Significance of Christmas." Mr. S. C. New, in a remarkably forceful speech, sketched "China in the New Century." Dr. W. E. Macklin convulsed the house as he retold the story from Chinese history of the "Evolution of a Monkey." Mr. S.K. Dzare prophesied as to the future of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in China, and Mr. C. S. Chang responded fittingly to the sentiment "Glad tidings to all people."

The last toast was given in Chinese. "The overflowing cup," and was responded to by Mr. T. D. Wong. A surprise was, however, in store for the unsuspecting General Secretary. Mr. Wong finished his well rounded periods by presenting Mr. Lewis with a silver loving cup, on behalf of the members of the Chinese Association. As the beautiful souvenir was handed to Mr. Lewis three cheers and a tiger were given with a heartiness which left no doubt of the sincerity of the sentiments involved.

The music was one of the distinguishing features of the evening. The St. John's College Band, of thirteen performers, played six selections. An orchestra of five Chinese musical instruments, played by members of the Association, was really a delightful addition to the evening's pleasure. Mention must be made of the hard work in preparation which was done by Mr. Beech, Acting Secretary of the Chinese Association, and thanks are due to the ladies who so generously assisted him.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

4 alt

CHRISTMAS AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Memories of home entwine our existence, even in the Far East. The merry chimes of St. Joseph's announced it was Christmas and out we went for a midnight ramble. The air was balmy for a Christmas night. In a short time we reached the Church and found it packed with foreigners and natives and ablaze with lights. Awaiting the mass, the natives chanted their prayers and

If unmelodious was the song,
It was a hearty note and strong.

At midnight the service punctually began, Père Rouxel, the Parish Priest, officiating. In the transept a special feature attracted attention: a stall with a babe, the Virgin and Joseph and two tiny angels nestling to the rear. The little scene was touching in the extreme and might tempt many a native artist. Towards the close of the ceremony numerous communicants thronged to the chancel and exhibited, so far as externals go, a striking specimen of genuine piety. It was so often dinned into our ears that Church progress was no feature of the expiring century, here it was the contrary and we left edified and pondering over this marvellous phenomenon.

On Christmas morning we were told that masses began at the early hour of 6. The various units of the congregation have each their appointed services. Thus there is one for the Chinese at 8, another for the Germans at 9 and the last or more solemn one for the other nationalities. This on Christmas day, was announced as Pontifical, and attracted a very large and cosmopolitan congregation. French, Germans, Russians, Italians, Austrians were strongly represented, British and American officers and bluejackets, the Madras Sappers and the numerous native element all stood side by side and worshipped at the same altar. Colour, caste, character, social standing and even political hostility disappeared, the Western and Oriental had fraternised, swayed by the powerful and unifying influence of religion. Bishop Paris officiated, surrounded with the striking pomp of the Catholic ritual. In the midst of the ceremony His Lordship briefly addressed the crowd and his words were a splendid hymn of praise to the Saviour-Babe, who

... to the cottage as the crown
Brought tidings of salvation down.

The orchestra under Père Rouxel executed Cherubini's mass, originally composed for the coronation of Charles X at Reims. Owing to the numerous engagements of the season, we are informed that few rehearsals had taken place. The Public Band, however, did wonders, nor are the amateur artists and boys less worthy of praise, as each vied with the other in realising a remarkable success. We even venture to say that the orchestral and vocal rendering of this masterpiece as heard in Shanghai would even have pleased the maestro. If this mass is ever repeated, and we think it should be, it would confer a great boon on those who enjoyed it on its first appearance.

The Church decorations were exquisite, the sacral building being hung throughout in red brocade and evergreens, in the midst of which appeared mottoes and the Papal arms. Other Catholic churches in this city are equally artistic, but very likely are unknown to the public. Were they visited at Christmastide, we feel they would amply repay the religious-minded, the traveller and the artist.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM HSIAN.)

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

19th December.

(1) Granting rewards and promotions to a number of Directors of Studies in Honan Province in reply to a memorial of Chu Fushien, Literary Chancellor of said province.

(2) Dismissing and cashiering three officers denounced by the same official.

(3) Pei Wei-an is appointed a 1st-class Secretary of the Grand Secretariat.

20th December.

(1) I Kung (Imperial Clansman), who died recently near Peking, is hereby granted the posthumous rank of a Senior Guardian of the Hsiao Apparent, and his wife and family who died with him at the time are to be granted equivalent honours when buried.

(2) We hereby granted the memorial of Tsên Ch'un-hsün, Governor of Shensi, and permit Hu Chün-chang, Taotai of the Yen-Yü-Sui Intendancy of Shensi, to retire into private life owing to chronic illness.

(3) Chün Lung (Manchu) being now on leave of absence, his post of Governor of Peking is hereby given to Ch'ên Pih.

22nd December.

(1) Ch'êng Chang (Manchu) is appointed Senior Vice President of the Court of Censors; Shêng Hsian-huai is appointed Vice-President of the Imperial Clan Court; before Shêng Hsian-huai arrives at Peking his post is to be held by Wang Pei-yu.

(2) Shih Shan (Manchu) is appointed prefect of Chüchou, Ch'ekiang, vice Hung Sze-liang on trial for massacres there last July.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

27th Dec.

THE HANYANG WORKS.

A correspondent, writing of a week spent at Hankow, mentions a visit to Chang Chih-tung's Ironworks, and incidentally to his Arsenal. At the latter place, he says, "they are turning out a sort of Mauser rifle." He goes on to speak of the Lu Han railway, expressing conviction that the Belgians mean business. "They are only waiting now for two bridges to be finished before beginning traffic. By next autumn they will probably have the line open for traffic up to the mountains, i.e., about 70 miles, and to the other side of the mountains, or double the distance, by the spring of 1902. The earthworks are already made through the mountains."

DISTURBANCES IN KANSU.

Telegrams have been received from Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, by local mandarins reporting the existence of a formidable rebellion amongst the Mahomedans of that province which may threaten the peace of the whole of the North-west provinces. Arms and ammunition are being urgently asked for. Fortunately Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao is still at Lanchow; he has nearly 30,000 Hunanese veterans with him.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

are warranted to cure, either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

DISSATISFACTION IN COURT.

A Hsian dispatch to hand states that there is much dissatisfaction in Court at present amongst the more moderate and advanced members owing to the sudden promotions received lately by Tsên Ch'un-hsuen, the new Governor of Shensi, who under the influence of the Empress Dowager's favourite eunuch, Li Lien-ying, has been granted the brevet rank of a President of one of the Six Boards. The possession of this extra brevet rank allows Governor Tsên to interfere in the government of the temporary metropolis. Grand Councillor Lu Ch'uan-lin is also said to be a member of this new clique.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S RETREAT.

A reliable correspondent at Wuchang sends us the following: "Extensive but quietly carried on preparations are being made by the Hupeh Provincial authorities to receive Royalty in their province. The places named are Wuchang, Chingchou and Hsiangyang, all in Hupeh province."

28th Dec.

THE IMPERIAL ADVANCE COURIER.

A Hsian telegram to hand yesterday states that the Emperor has already signified his desire that General Ma Yü-kun should act as his Majesty's advanced bodyguard when the Emperor leaves Hsian for Peking.

THE CHÜCHOU MASSACRE.

A Hangchow dispatch reports the arrest at a place near Hangchow, on Christmas Day, of Chou, ex-Captain of the Chüchou garrison, who appears to have been deeply implicated in the massacres in that city last July. The prisoner is now confined in the Chient'ang district magistrate's yamen awaiting trial.

29th Dec.

HSIAN NOTES.

The following items from Hsian are from a reliable source:—

In anticipation of the proposed removal of the Emperor's Court from Hsian, his Majesty has made it known to his friends and supporters of the Reform Party that his Majesty will issue a decree as soon as restored to power to recall some 80 Reformers to assist the new Government, the only exception to the number being one Liang Ting-fên, a Hanlin, who so far has been with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang. The dispatch further states, that Prince Tuan is still in Ninghsia, just outside the western extremity of the Great Wall, where he is surrounded by a large party of Mongol princes and chiefs.

On the other hand, Princess Tuan is in Hsian with the Empress Dowager, with whom she is a great favourite.

THE UBIQUITOUS EUNUCH.

It has already been mentioned that Li Lien-ying, the Empress Dowager's favourite eunuch, who was supposed to have died in April last, is still in the land of the living. This resurrection has been confirmed by the fact that when entering Tungkuang Pass the other day, Li Lien-ying considered himself insulted by the sub-prefect of the place who presented him with Tls. 50 for his "expenses;" in other words Li Lien-ying considered the amount too small, but kept the sum and handed it over to the Governor of Shensi, complaining of an attempt at bribery, and requesting an investigation. This matter became known to the magistrate of Huayinhsien, a day's journey to Hsian, and when Li Lien-ying arrived at Huayin, the magistrate gained his favour by presenting him with Tls. 500. There were no complaints made of the magistrate's conduct. But soon afterwards the guilty sub-prefect was cashiered and thrown into prison on the ground of bribing courtiers, while the magistrate of Huayin was promoted to be sub-prefect of Shangchou, Shensi province. This shows that Li Lien-ying is still to be reckoned with.

31st Dec.

TO MEET THE RETURNING COURT.

The following Peking telegram was received here yesterday:—"Over 90 large carts each drawn by over a dozen mules and horses, started from Peking to-day for the North-west. To questions made as to their destination the reply was that they had been engaged to go as far as Taiyuan where they were to meet members of the Imperial Court and bring them back to the Old Capital."

THE MAHOMEDAN REBELLION,

in Kansu province, reported to have started there a fortnight ago, is, according to a Lanchow telegram of the 28th instant, on the increase. It is stated that the local garrisons, composed of Kansu and Shensi troops, have all been defeated heavily by the rebels, the only troops able to stand against the Mahomedans being the Hunanese of Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao, who had not yet been entirely withdrawn from the province. This turn of affairs will probably compel Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao to remain for a time in Kansu.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

It was rumoured yesterday in local mandarins circles to the effect that Sung Shou (Manchu), former Governor of Kiangsi and Governor-designate of this province (Kiangsu), will not come to Soochow after all, as he has been telegraphed for to go up to Hsian, and probably be made an official of the Imperial Court. It was also reported that H.E. Hu Ping-chih, formerly Governor of Shansi, had been sent for by the Emperor's desire to go up to Hsian and accompany his Majesty back to Peking.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

The following letter has been received by the Merchant Service Guild, the same having been addressed to the captains of the transport steamers by Captain Sir Edward Chichester, R.N., the principal Transport Officer in South Africa, previous to his departure for home:—

Naval Transport Office,
Capetown.

"Before relinquishing my position of Principal Transport Officer in South Africa, I desire to convey to the masters of the several transports who have come under my orders, my appreciation of the ability displayed by, and co-operation received from, the masters, officers, and crews, and in bidding them farewell, and wishing them future prosperity, I wish to express my pride at having been associated with the magnificent mercantile fleet which has conveyed the Army to South Africa with such expedition, satisfaction, and safety.

"E. CHICHESTER,
Captain, R.N.,

Principal Transport Officer,
South Africa."

£5,000 BONUS would not be thought too large an amount to pay for the blessing of health by many wretched sufferers who by day and night are tortured with the racking pains peculiar to gout and rheumatism. Relief, however, can be procured at a much less cost by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The former are of so purifying a nature, that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against an attack of either. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water, which opens the pores and facilitates the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO PAOTINGFU, CHIHLI, CHINA.

In the New York "Nation" of the 18th of October is an article on the above subject. The writer evidently did not know the object of the expedition, for he says: "For what purpose did the expeditionary force set out for Paotingfu on Thursday? For vengeance. There had taken place in that city a bloody massacre of innocent foreigners. Therefore, there must now take place there a still bloodier massacre of a still greater number of innocent Chinese." It will be seen from the following facts that the object of the expeditionary force was not vengeance, but the just punishment of those officials who were really responsible for the massacre of innocent and defenceless men, women, and children. Let it be remembered too, that these men had gone with their wives and children to that place under promise of protection from the Chinese Government, whose representatives the guilty officials were. That promise was deliberately broken.

And what had actually taken place at Paotingfu? Let a Chinese Christian woman who was with some of the murdered missionaries up to a short time before they were massacred tell the story. What happened after she was separated from the missionaries she learnt from her two nephews who followed them to the execution ground. The woman told her story to Mr. and Mrs. Green on their return to Paotingfu on the 5th of September, after they had been for about three weeks in the hands of the Boxers. Mr. Green told the story to me, and I have the notes I took at the time before me as I write.

Let me preface the account by mentioning the different missions which had a station at this place. Outside the North Gate was the compound of the American Presbyterian Board, and living there on the 3rd of June were Dr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Simcox and three children, and Dr. and Mrs. Hodge—the latter only having reached China in April of last year. Outside the South Gate was the compound of the American Board. Mr. Pitkin was in charge at the time, and at the ladies' house were Miss Gould and Miss Morrell with a number of Chinese women. Not far from them was the house of the China Inland Mission, then occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall and their five-year-old, fair-haired, dear little Gladys. Mr. William Cooper, co-director of the China Inland Mission in China, was their guest at the time.

Though there had been much to disquiet and perplex the missionaries since the 28th of May, when the Peking-Paotingfu railway was destroyed and the station at Fêng'ai burnt, the real trouble at the mission compounds only began on Saturday, the 3rd of June. The first place to be attacked was the building of the American Presbyterian Board outside the North Gate. The outbreak was sudden and unexpected, for only a short time before Dr. Taylor had been at his beneficent work in the city. The Boxers surrounded the mission premises, and on Dr. Taylor coming out to speak to the mob he was killed in the courtyard. Mr. and Mrs. Simcox and their three children, together with Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, took refuge in the upper storey of their house, which was set fire to by the rabble, and they all perished in the flames. This occurred about mid-day on Saturday. The news soon spread to the South suburb and the missionaries there were greatly grieved and alarmed and spent most of the remainder of the day in

prayer. Quite a number of Christian Chinese women were with Miss Gould and Miss Morrell and they all said they would stand by them to the last. Most of that night was spent in prayer and there was but little sleep for any of them. By four o'clock on Sunday morning, the 1st of July, all were up and astir in the ladies' house, and one by one the women left, perhaps realising that they would be quite unable to assist their teachers, until only the Bible-woman was left, and she said she would remain and die with them. Soon after daylight the people of the South suburb, neighbours of the missionaries, gathered and first attacked and looted all the unoccupied rooms of the American Board Mission. Having taken all they could they then went and called the Boxers who came and attacked the place in force. Mr. Pitkin was alone in one house, and being armed was able for some time to defend himself. After a time he was shot in the leg by a soldier, while others got in the back of the house and quickly overcame and killed him. His body was decapitated and the head hung up in a basket on a tree at the gate of the compound. The rioters then broke into the house of the ladies, where they found Miss Gould already dead, she having been killed by the fright and strain. They took Miss Morrell and the Chinese Bible-woman, together with Miss Gould's dead body, to a temple in the city, where they were left to be gazed upon by crowds of people. The buildings had already been set on fire, and when Mr. Bagnall saw the smoke and flames he, with his wife and child and Mr. William Cooper, went at once to a camp near by, the officer in charge of which had for years been friendly with him. This man, Colonel Wang Chan-Kwee, at first took them in, but that same day basely handed them over to the Boxers, by whom they were taken to the temple in the city where Miss Morrell had been lodged. Boxer placards had been previously circulated saying that the rain would not come till the foreigners were destroyed, and soon after the missionaries were taken the much-desired rain began to fall. This was at once taken as an indication that the action of the Boxers was in accord with the wishes of the gods. All that long day the little group of foreigners was kept on that temple stage exposed to the gaze of thousands. Little Gladys kept saying to her mother: "Mother, let us go away, why don't we go away?" Between five and six o'clock in the evening, while the rain was still coming down in torrents, the little band of martyrs was taken from the temple in the city to a vacant spot of ground outside the South gate, just behind a house once occupied by Mr. Bagnall, and there executed in the sight of thousands, many of whom thronged the adjoining city wall. The two nephews of the woman who related the story were standing close to the place of execution, and told her that there was some difficulty in executing Mr. Cooper as he was very stout, and that the crowds laughed and jeered at his sufferings. Dear little Gladys was left standing after her parents were dead, and as she stood there crying for her mother was suddenly thrust through with a spear. One hesitates to write such details as the foregoing, but in the present state of feeling it is well that the facts should be known.

The Chinese Bible-woman who was with Miss Morrell was not killed as she was known to the Boxers and soldiers, but was handed over to the Civil authorities by whom she was kept in prison for seven weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Green and Miss

Gregg reached Paotingfu on the 5th of September and soon after this woman obtained permission to see them and related the foregoing. Of most of the events she herself had been an eyewitness. Mr. and Mrs. Green never saw her again, and thought that her friends must have removed her to the country. When General Gaselee arrived and heard how nobly she had stood by the foreigners he tried every means to find her so that she might be rewarded, but all without success.

And what has been the punishment awarded the officials and city for such a dastardly outrage? There has been no massacre of "innocent Chinese" as was feared by the writer in the "Nation." The Rev. J. W. Lowrie, who accompanied the expedition as interpreter, writing from Paotingfu on the 16th of November said: "The execution was an imposing affair, but the Chinese were too frightened to be present and few, if any, witnessed it. The reasons for it have been published in proclamations and all the people made aware of them. The city is terrified by the presence of foreign soldiers but too proud to really seem humbled with the punishment, severe as it is—three chief officers beheaded, one degraded, several temples blown up, city towers the same, and the city fined 100,000 taels (ounces of silver)."

Besides the missionaries massacred many native Christians lost their lives and much of their property was destroyed. The punishment meted out to the guilty parties cannot surely be regarded as vengeance, but simply as a wise and just step towards the settlement of the present difficulties. The people follow their rulers, and it is believed by many who know China best, that if all the officials guilty of the recent outrages could be punished, the country would soon be open again both to the missionary and trader.

E. H. EDWARDS.

M. B., Edin.

Tientsin, 15th December.

OUR INDIAN TROOPS.

It is the practice of the unthinking and the ignorant to condemn the unwonted. Remembering this it is not difficult to account for the sweeping statements that have appeared recently in Continental papers as to our China Expeditionary Force, with special reference to the Indian troops. The latest of these shone in the columns of "Le Temps," where an imaginative gentleman writing from Shanghai remarked that our native regiments were not fit to sweep the streets, and that England must produce better men or cease to call herself a first or even second-class Power. The utter absurdity of such a statement would forbid its quotation, did it not serve as a foil to the well-weighed, careful and long-considered pronouncements of others. The imaginative gentleman aforesaid joins issue grievously with so great an authority as Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, for during his brief visit to Shanghai the distinguished officer found time to remark on the splendid soldierly appearance of the Indian troops. He was praising then the outward and visible signs of excellence in the soldier, but there have been many others to chorus an appreciation of the essentials, the vital matters, that are hidden from the uninitiated. Those who live, or have lived, in India, know how the Indian army is a constant study not only to its own authorities, its own officers, but to military experts of other nations who visit the country for the

express purpose of thoroughly knowing, and reporting on, the system which produces it, and its points of excellence or of weakness. The Indian army has come brilliantly through the ordeal of inspection, so to speak, by men trained in the systems of Germany, France, Russia, Austria, America, and other countries. There has been no report which has not paid tribute of admiration, and the latest of these takes the form of a long paper in the "Militär-Wochenblatt," by Captain von Stumm, who was the German military attaché in India until December, 1899. It is entitled "The Indian Native Army," and deals largely with the organisation and equipment, and also with the various races from which the army is recruited. The "Pioneer Mail," of the 22nd of November thus speaks of that article:—

While confining himself mostly to a statement of facts, Captain von Stumm comments on the "simplicity and practical nature" of the Indian Articles of War which, he says, might well be compared with those of most other armies; and he is especially pleased with the summary courts martial. As regards musketry training he says it is "particularly thorough," and points out that the comparative facility with which unpromising recruits can be got rid of is very advantageous. He approves strongly of the manner in which men and officers are brought together in the pursuit of sport of all sorts, and remarks that to the personal relations thus gained is due the success of most capable officers. In dealing with the various classes, the writer shows a marked preference for Gurkhas and Sikhs; and in regard to the former especially he compares the advantages of their phlegmatic temperament in the heat of action with the failings of the "hot-blooded races such as the French and Italians." He is of opinion, too, that of all races in India the Gurkha most closely resembles the Englishman in mental peculiarities. Of the Sikh he speaks in equally complimentary terms, and says, "he is a soldier by instinct and tradition," and "one of the best of the Oriental races." Of the Dogras he says that "the sight of a Dogra regiment on parade would delight the most critical of observers." Captain von Stumm is alive to the failings of the Pathan, which after all are common to so many mountaineers, but he admires him as a man and as a soldier. Of the recruiting system he speaks in the most complimentary terms, as being peculiarly well-adapted to the object in view, namely, getting the best material into the ranks. Of the reliability of the Native Army as a whole he points out that past history must encourage caution in giving an unreserved opinion; but the best answer to his mind appears to be the action of Government in rearming the native troops with the magazine rifle and thereby deliberately resigning the superiority of armament of the British garrison.

Reading this, the confident assertion of a prejudiced ignorance counts for nothing. Such assertions notwithstanding, the Indian army will continue on its way, always a superb fighting machine, advancing to more harmonious perfection in its parts and arrangement as years go on.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS. SHANGHAI TO LONDON.

Dear Kathleen,—A few more days will see the death of the nineteenth century and the advent of a new era. The latter, I sincerely trust, will herald amongst other good things the speedy opening up of this antiquated old country. I wonder how the old Empress Dowager and her satellites liked the Christmas card the Powers sent them and how much notice they will condescend to take of the demands on it. Not much, I should think, to judge by what has gone before.

Yuletide. What a crowd of memories the old-time word brings back to one's thoughts, and how sad it makes one feel to think of the heavy burden of sorrow it

carries this year to many of the homes of England.

Christmas Day here was radiant with sunshine and reminded me of one of the lovely late September days which sometimes visit you in England.

The two most important events which took place on it were a tiffin party given by the residents of Shanghai to the British troops at present stationed here, and afterwards the Christmas Paper Hunt. The first-named function, as far as I can hear, fell far short of the success it ought to have scored. Perhaps the hour at which it took place was partly to blame, as it entailed the men having a hostless tiffin, most of the contributors being, I expect, engaged elsewhere at private tiffins. I understand that about half-a-dozen people were present at the commencement of the function besides General Creagh, a few other British officers, and one or two members of the Committee. When the men, who numbered about a hundred, were seated, General Creagh, addressed them in a kindly little speech and asked them to give three cheers for their hosts (I suppose his natural courtesy prompted him to give the subscribers the title of hosts), which they did, and followed them up with three very hearty cheers for the General. Several other officers received cheers, and an extra one was added to those given for the Queen.

When the tiffin actually started five minutes later, the small portion of the Committee who had honoured the function with their presence had vanished along with General Creagh and the others, and there was one solitary host left, who was not, I understand, a member of the Committee, but merely an interested subscriber. How much his services were appreciated by the men, may be judged by the fact that they rose in a body before the tiffin was finished and gave not three cheers only, but half-a-dozen for "the gentlemen who had so kindly looked after them." The only lady who was present at the time and who had done nothing at all, was cheered merely for being present.

I do not know who or what is to blame for the scantiness of the hospitality shown to our soldiers, of whom we profess to be so proud, but it seems to me the British residents of Shanghai would have done much better to leave the matter of entertaining alone rather than carry it out in such a half-hearted fashion. Many people have had much to say against the Committee being a self-elected one, but I am sure the members of it acted to the best of their ability, and that they had every good reason for making the arrangements which were made. It is not by any means such a very performance to expend publicly subscribed funds satisfactorily, as it appears. As a matter of fact Shanghai is getting too big for the wisest and cleverest self-elected Committee that ever existed to meet with the approval of the general public. To any practical person who has even an elementary knowledge of Committee-forming, there can be no doubt that a publicly-elected Committee is as a rule more representative and therefore more satisfactory than a privately elected one.

It is calculated for one thing to create a much wider interest, and there are many people who do not care to give any money unless they can have a say as to who is to be entrusted with the spending of it. However, as I am not writing an essay on the formation of public Committees I will leave the subject and tell you something of the Paper Hunt finish.

Such a huge crowd of people turned out to see it. Hundreds of carriages lined Jessfield Road, and I should think every available riding pony in the Settlement had been utilised for the occasion. Many ladies in smart attire gave a gay effect to what was really a highly picturesque scene. The actual finish of the Hunt was, I should

say, one of the funniest on record, and caused quite an unexpected amount of amusement. About a dozen ponies had negotiated the last jump successfully and without any apparent difficulty, when a grey pony took it into its head that the near side was quite good enough for him, so he made a determined halt there. The next pony that came along followed suit and the next and the next, till about twenty or thirty ponies and riders were all hopelessly mixed up together on the wrong side of the jump. A few riders eventually persuaded their mounts to clear the jump whilst others crawled through it. Some of our best riders and many well-known Paper Hunt ponies were left on the wrong side, all of whom could have reached the finish without any difficulty had it not been for the demoralising effect of the grey pony's behaviour. Never before have I seen the force of bad example so effectively demonstrated, and I have not yet been able to make up my mind whether I admired most the rigid determination of the ponies, or the good-natured way in which the various riders strove to overcome it.

In the evening we went to a big Christmas dinner party, after which we played all sorts of games till the early hours of the morning. Rather a nice game for grown-up people was called "Adverbs." One of the party was sent out of the room whilst those inside decided on an adverb which they had to act. The one outside, being admitted, asked each one a question, and the answer had to be given in the manner suggested by the adverb chosen. If, for instance the word "dramatically" was selected, the answer was given dramatically by each one in turn as he or she was questioned. Much undiscovered histrionic talent came to the surface, when the words garrulously, incredulously, gruffly, blusteringly were each acted in turn, and the fun created was unlimited.

Yours loving friend,

ELSIE.

28th December.

CHINESE MINISTER IN PARIS INTERVIEWED.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS—WHAT THE POWERS SHOULD DO.

The "Matin" publishes an interview with the Chinese Minister in Paris on the situation in the Far East. His Excellency is reported to have said:—

All the statements which have been made up to the present are words and nothing more. It is not sufficient to define the conditions. It remains to be known on whom they are to be imposed, and the Allies are in the dark on the subject, having no responsible power to deal with. They have, it is true, Li Hung-chang and his colleagues, but all that is mere diplomatic fiction, a mere show to amuse Europe. The Plenipotentiaries can do nothing in the state of perpetual dread which weighs upon them: nothing, except scheme, lie, gain time, and save their heads, if possible. If recalcitrant they are useless, and expose themselves to the resentment of the Powers. If, on the other hand, they are submissive, they know what fate is in store for them should the Empress Dowager retain an atom of power. The Minister (says the interviewer) accompanied these words with a highly expressive gesture, which would be full of meaning to a prisoner awaiting execution.

As for the guilty Princes (continued the Minister), they will never be executed except in telegrams, just as we have seen several personages who retain to the full their living and sinister influence, being executed or committing suicide. But

were it otherwise—were the conventions signed by the Chinese with the intention only of evading them at the earliest opportunity, I do not hesitate to say that such a treaty would amount to nothing but an official phrase. It would not be peace but a truce for a few months or a few years.

If, instead of being a Chinese Minister abroad, I had a seat on the Council conducting the negotiations, I would do one very simple thing. I would begin at the beginning. Instead of wasting their strength and their time in military or diplomatic skirmishing, let the diplomatists bring back the Emperor to Peking, whether he will or not, and deliver him for ever from what has been since the day the Empress Dowager dethroned him for his attempt at reform a disastrous tutelage. Then when he is once more free and his own master, Europe will have found its most loyal auxiliary and its surest guarantee. As a reward for this happy event he will grant Europe the dismissal of all the anti-foreign officials, the heads of the chief culprits, and the execution of some hundreds of Boxers in each province. The restoration of his personal power will do more to end the crisis than all the empirical treatment of foreign officials and soldiers, for the China of the past is incarnate in the Empress, while the Emperor represents the China of the future fleeing from her dead traditions towards your new civilisations.

In order that the new may kill the old, that Europe may associate herself with the glorious transformation, there is only one means which must form the basis of all pacification and the preliminary of all understandings—namely, the disappearance of this woman and the restoration of the Emperor.

"Thus," says the interviewer in conclusion, "spoke the Minister of China, his Excellency Yü Keng. They were the words of a profound philosopher, but henceforth it will be necessary for him to avoid coming in too close proximity to the grand decapitating gesture of his gracious Empress."—*London and China Express.*

THE ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER THE CZAR.

That there may be plots on foot to assassinate the Czar is both possible and probable, but the one that is said to have been discovered just now has certainly all the earmarks of a plot made to order. The Czar is about to take a railway journey on a line which passes through many tunnels, and one of them is 1,600 yards long. A fortnight before the Czar's journey a Moscow student is observed digging with a spade near a cast-iron drain pipe at the entrance of the tunnel. He digs there for some time in broad daylight, does this grim conspirator. Everybody will believe, thinks he, that he is digging for angle-worms, and he is right. Everybody does think so. He has no fishing tackle with him, nor does he ever go away with a potful of worms. But that does not matter. If it did it would spoil the story. If the student had gone into the tunnel in the middle of the night, as a matter of precaution, and dug for worms and things there, that would also have spoiled the story. But this was an honest student who would not do things in the dark, and in any case he would not work overtime, not even to blow up the Czar, for no real student ever does work overtime. In course of time the story of this industrious student comes to the ears of a colonel of gendarmes who at once comes to the strange conclusion that that student

does not dig for angle-worms. The colonel with some of his men goes to the spot, and the student who is entirely new to the trade of Czar-killing, never looks up until the gendarmes and the police are just close enough to catch him. Then he says to himself "the jig is up," throws down his spade and runs away. Then one of the police who seems to have been endowed with all but supernatural intelligence, says to himself, in Russian of course, "This here bloke wasn't diggin' for no angle-worms," and runs after him. The student runs a little way, and then says to the policeman, in Russian of course, "You've got the heels of me. I'm ready for the Bastille."

"You are," says the policeman, "come along." In the meantime the colonel and the police do not see any fishing implements around, and the colonel solemnly says, in Russian of course, "Gentlemen, and fellow Russians, we are within a few feet of a terrible mine. Burst her up, but be careful with her, she's got to be exploded before credible witnesses. Not that my word would not be good for almost anything from a pickled cucumber to a bottle of vodka, but it would be against the rules to touch her off here. Burst her up now, gently, gently there with your spades, you sons of seacocks."

Of course they had all taken spades and pickaxes with them and a hook-and-ladder company.

So they dug and, really, it was as the colonel had said. Six feet of a drainpipe "of considerable diameter" dug up, filled with about half a ton of terrible explosives and "re-buried more deeply in the direction of the tunnel." That student was a hustler, and if he had only had sense enough to leave off digging after that extraordinary performance and gone away, he would have been all right. But no, the durak must go on digging because the horn to leave off work had not blown yet. As a matter of course he was caught. Such are the lamentable consequences of ignorance coupled with a sense of devotion to contract work.

"Next day this mine was exploded with frightful effect in a field at Sevastopol, in the presence of the police and judicial authorities." Experts give it as their opinion that if the attempt had been carried to its consummation not only the Imperial train, would have been destroyed, but all the angle-worms in the vicinity would have been scared into epileptic fits.

The strangest feature of the affair is that the story of the alleged attempt, which bears the imprint "made to order in large capital letters on its face, has been sent all over the world and published without comment.—*"Eastern World."*

THE ORGANISATION OF THE BOER ARMY.

We translate the following interesting article from a Tongking paper:—

"The moment of defeat which paralysed the Boers when they believed that the English, in accordance with their declarations, only desired a political sovereignty over them, has passed, and they have recovered themselves on seeing that it is the territorial sovereignty on which the English have determined. The Draconian measures of Lord Roberts, the deportation of women and children, the evacuation of towns, the destruction of farms, has given renewed energy to the resumption of hostilities.

"More than that, the Boers have profited by the criticisms that have been passed on their military organisation, and, as we learn from an Amsterdam journal, the

'Handelsblat,' they have proceeded to the reorganisation of their army.

"From the information it gives us, an official order dated at Nelspruit, the 4th of September, i.e., one day after the British proclamation of annexation, decides that each commando shall not have less than 300 nor more than 500 men. It is divided into companies of from 100 to 200 men, commanded by field cornets, subdivided again into sections of 15 men, under the orders of a corporal. The officers are no longer elected by their men; the General and the Commandants are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, the field cornets by the Commandants, and the corporals by the field cornets; all these appointments have to be ratified by the superior officers in each grade, and confirmed by the President.

"The reorganisation decree provides for a strengthening of the discipline, arranges for the levies, and finally establishes a system of pay. Every burgher and officer is to receive daily pay as well as a monthly indemnity. The fact of not answering to the roll-call entails the suppression of the pay; all faults against discipline are judged by a council of war.

"It is evident that it is not, as Lord Roberts makes out, with 'bands of marauders' that the Marshal and his Generals have to do, but an army regularly enrolled, commanded, and administered in full accord with the decisions of the international conference at Brussels and the Hague conference; perhaps more of a regular army than at the beginning of the war when the position and rights of official belligerents were officially granted it."

ANNUAL VINTAGE REPORT.

SIR,—In submitting our usual annual statement of the Vintages in Europe of the present year, you will, we think, be gratified to learn that with one notable exception—Spain—the result has gladdened the hearts of Viticulturalists generally. We subjoin our report, and would crave attention to our observations in particular concerning Sherry.

FRANCE.

Bordeaux.—The closing year of the century has produced in France (save in the South) an abundant grape harvest, the quantity of Wine made exceeds that of the year 1893. As to the quality of 1900's generally, it is not by any means so equal as are the Wines of last year,—these are developing admirably. The produce of 1893 Vintage, to which we have referred, was enormous, viz., 2,190,000 hogshheads, but while writing, the official record of the present Vintage has not been announced in France.

Burgundy.—The yield this year has been abundant, exceeding any since the big year of 1875; the vineyard proprietors could have filled their cellars two or three times over had they been in possession of casks. In Côte d'Or, the district for the fine growths,—and in Chablis, the White Burgundian district,—all expectations have been surpassed, so large is the quantity of Wine. It is too soon to express any definite opinion as to the scarcely racked Wine, but it seems to be soft, and possesses ample viscosity and colour, but it is not so full-bodied as the Wine of 1888 and 1889.

Champagne.—In this district the summer weather was most propitious, genial showers kept the vines in perfect health. The result is that 1900's will be a very good Wine, something in the style of 1884's. The quantity produced is more than plentiful. The Vintage, we feel somewhat confident, will, when ready, give universal satisfaction, but it behoves shippers to be careful in their prognostications, seeing that one of the leading Champagne houses has quite recently intimated to their

friends that their stock of 1895's has not developed to their satisfaction, and in consequence they feel it their duty not to ship that year's Wine although they had booked large orders. In what way 1895's are not up to the mark, exporters on this side do not seem to have been informed.

Saumur.—This district did not experience so satisfactory weather in the late spring as in Champagne, but the growth has been abundant, though the grapes are small, but the Wine produced is of good quality and a'coholic strength. Saumur is deservedly becoming very popular, growers are bestowing much attention to their vines, and at the recent Paris Exhibition some of the principal of their number, who made a collective exhibit, received the Grand Prix.

Cognac.—In consequence of the abundant yield this year of the vines in Charente, generally of good quality,—the distillation of the grapes has resulted in a manner that has rejoiced growers, and we believe the Cognac will be exceptionally good, an opinion that is shared by experts generally.

GERMANY.

Throughout the extensive districts in this country in which wine is produced, the weather varies, and of course influences the yield and time of gathering. The consensus of opinion is that 1900's are rich in saccharine, and promise to become full-bodied. In the Moselle districts the gathering was very late, but the peasants seem to entertain a good opinion as to results, both in quality and quantity; the grapes possess saccharine to an appreciable extent, and in consequence are well adapted, after the fermentation is over, for the making of very excellent sparkling wine.

PORTUGAL.

Prospects for the success of this Vintage were excellent until the middle of September, when rain fell in torrents, causing a fresh flow of the sap, and this seems to have produced a tendency in some districts for much of the fruit to become rotten. The season was rather backward and none of the gathering had taken place before the rain set in. In some of the best Quintas, where the grapes were more forward, the gathering was completed before the end of September, but it was only about the 1st October, that the Vintage was general throughout the Douro district. We fear that some of the wines made early will show greenness, but undoubtedly good wines have been made by those growers who gave every chance for the fruit to ripen thoroughly. The general yield is possibly rather in excess of that of last season; this is largely owing to the replantation of young vines, that are now beginning to repay the farmers for all their labour in successfully combating the phylloxera.

SPAIN.

At the date of this circular we are without statistics that would enable us to arrive at any legitimate conclusion as to how this year's Vintage may be characterised, but in so far as quantity is concerned this would appear not to exceed more than half of a normal year, forming an isolated exception in this respect to all other Vintages in Europe. We believe the cause, to a very great extent, of so large a lessened quantity than heretofore is for the most part owing to the ravages caused by the phylloxera in numberless vineyards, and it would appear that while in Oporto efforts have been successfully made to stamp out this pest, yet in Spain, whether from apathetic indifference on the part of growers, or lack of funds on the part of the greater number of small proprietors, the phylloxera seems to have had it all its own way up to now, but some of the wealthy proprietors are destroying their old vines and have planted new ones, which cannot however possibly come into bearing for at least 3 years.

Tarragona or Spanish Port.—The Vintage operations in this part of Spain were retarded by continuous rain, and in consequence the grapes will not be used except for purposes of distillation, it may therefore be taken as a fact, that the 1900 Vintage will leave much to be desired, prices are in consequence firm for previous good Vintages.

ITALY.

The grape harvest has been abundant, particularly in Lombardy; greater attention is now being given in this country to the cultivation of the vines and their product, up to the conditions under which alcoholic fermentation should take place.

MADEIRA.

The quality of this year's Vintage has proved to be very fine, but the quantity is smaller than last year's. The Wines now being shipped from the Island are excellent in quality.

SICILY.

Marsala.—The vintage this year has been more prolonged than usual, as the grapes took long to ripen. The quantity is considerably smaller than that of last year, and will probably amount to only half of an average vintage. As regards quality the wine vintaged early will doubtless be thin and weak, but that vintaged later from thoroughly and evenly ripened grapes should be particularly good; unfortunately the phylloxera appears to be spreading slowly but surely.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

London, November 1900.

Law Reports.

MIXED COURT.

At the Mixed Court on Friday morning before Mr. Chang (magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor), two Mixed Court runners were accused by the police with loitering in the vicinity of a house in Hongkew for the purpose of effecting an illegal arrest without the aid of the Municipal police. Inspector Matheson stated that the runners made application to the West Hongkew Police Station on the 26th instant for the necessary assistance of the police to arrest the man whose name was upon the warrant. The police complied, but upon their return it was stated, after two attempts, that they had been refused admittance to the house. The next day complaint was received that a man in European employ was in fear of being arrested by these two runners. The runners were found outside the house, and no doubt would have arrested the man without the assistance of the police if he had attempted to go out. The Assessor observed that he could not see why the police did not enter the house when they first went there. Inspector Matheson said something about the warrant not being in order. Mr. C. W. Wrightson, of Messrs. Fearon and Daniel, said the man for whom the warrant was issued had nothing to do with the case. It was his son who had sold some likin passes some time ago, who was wanted, but could not be found, and an attempt had been made to arrest the father, who was innocent, and who claimed the protection of the Court. The Assessor said that if the Municipal detective had done his duty he would have entered the house; the warrant was quite in order. Sergt. Lawrance, of West Hongkew Station, said he was not aware that the warrant was for

a man in foreign employ. The detective had returned saying the man had left the house and he (Lawrance) handed the warrant back to the runners telling them they would have to obtain a search warrant. Mr. Wrightson in reply to the Court said the man was not in his firm's pay, but largely interested in business with them. He was a kind of compradore. He was not an employee of the firm. The Assessor remarked that if all the Chinese who had dealings with foreign firms were to be called employees they would all be claiming foreign protection. The police, he thought, were distinctly at fault in not effecting the arrest. He also wished to know if once the police had rendered assistance whether it was customary to withdraw that assistance. Inspector Matheson said the custom was for them to apply to the Police Station day by day for the required assistance. The assessor asked why the warrant was not taken charge of by the detective. The police had given the runners every facility for doing just what they were not wanted to do. The warrant was left in their hands and they had tracked the man, the police in the meanwhile having suspended their co-operation. The man was in the house when the first visit was made, but he was not the guilty party—it was his son—and he most certainly would refuse to have the man imprisoned. It was an old-established Chinese custom that if one member of a family got into trouble the other members also became concerned. The magistrate knew the man had nothing to do with the case, but it was necessary that he should use his best endeavour to bring his son to justice. A Chinese residing in the Settlement was subject to its laws and could not be brought before a court without a *prima facie* case against him; there was none in this instance and he would not be imprisoned, but he would have to give a bond that he would do his utmost to bring his son to justice. The warrant should have been taken charge of by the police. The two runners were discharged and the case dismissed.

WAS HE FOLLOWED?

There was nobody following William Perring, yet his fear, or feeling, that his movements were being tracked made him shake like a dry leaf on a tree. And so it would anybody. Nothing is more scary than the thought of danger from secret enemies. Why, men have gone mad over the mere dread of them.

But Perring had no reason to suppose he was followed; in truth he knew it couldn't be; his memory and his conscience assured him of that. Here's the story; you can see how matters were for yourself. Perring is a dock labourer; he lives at 45, Duke Street, Devonport, and is thirty-nine years old. That he is naturally a strong and healthy man goes without argument; otherwise he wouldn't be a dock labourer; it isn't a calling for weak chaps.

Well, up to April, 1899, he was up to his work; sound in mind and limb. Then he began to feel mean and stale. He says he had a nasty tightness and heaviness about his chest, and his vitals settled down inside of him like a lump of lead in soft ground; and he took to having spells of heart palpitation that shook him as the engine shakes a ship when the screw kicks out of water.

He managed, did poor Perring, to pull through his day's work and then got home and down on the sofa as quick as he could. His supper was ready, but he had no use for it, he couldn't eat.

In telling all this one day—the 30th of November, 1899, it was—Perring said, "My body ached all over, and I got so nervous and irritable I couldn't bear to have my own children about me. I was that touchy and miserable, I merely wanted to be let alone."

"Gradually I got so bad that when out on the dock the idea would come into my head that I was followed, and I'd shake like a leaf." "The doctor said I was suffering from indigestion, and that my nervousness, and weakness, all came from that; but he wasn't able to help me."

"Then one of my mates said, 'Why don't you try Mother Seigel's Syrup? It cured me of the same thing.'"

"So I got a small bottle, and it did me some good, and I thought if I kept on using it I might be a well man yet. Any way I resolved to give it a chance."

"As I continued taking Mother Seigel's Syrup—and a good 'mother' to lots of poor sufferers she is—I felt better and better. The tightness and weight at my chest went away, and I ate my food and enjoyed it as I used to do."

"In all I took Mother Seigel's Syrup several weeks and then I stopped; and now I am as well as ever I was in my life."

Perring (good luck be with him! is down on the dock regularly on work days, and the only thing that "follows" him is the regret that his mate didn't shout out, "Mother Seigel's Syrup!" in the month of April, 1899. (2) 19, 31de & 2ja 273

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON.—On the 23th Dec., 1900, the wife of H. M. Thompson, I. M. Customs, Shanghai, of a daughter.

SOUZA.—On the 25th of December, 1900, at Shanghai, the wife of R. C. da Silva e Souza, of a son.

WILLIAMS.—On the 27th of December, 1900, at the 12, Woosung Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of C. C. Williams, of a son.

GODSIL.—On the 29th of December, 1900, at Shanghai, the wife of Fred. W. Godsil, I. M. Customs, of a son (Edward Priestley Carr).

DEATHS.

SILVA.—At 66, Chapoo Road, on the 26th of December, 1900, Ezolina Auria da Silva, aged 32 years.

PEEBLES.—On the 28th of December, 1900, at "Alderwood," No. 1, Yangtseepoo Road, George Peebles, aged 52 years.

MATHIESON.—On the 19th of November, 1900, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Archibald Mathieson, late of Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. OCEANEN.—For Marseilles—Mr., Mrs. and Miss d'Huytoza and 4 children, Miss Isabella Test, Sisters Gilbert and Bernard, Rev. Fathers Maurice and Decon, Messrs. C. M. Aubert, de Villiers, S. Danic, J. J. Foulquier, L. Ollivier and E. Petit. For Port Said—Mrs. Guillon. For Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Vacle and child, Messrs. Guillon, Nguyen Von Long and Ng Van Nien. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. da Silva and 4 children, Rev. Father Pailhas, Lieut. Berkeley, Messrs. J. H. Smyth, G. Donnet and J. Berlioz.

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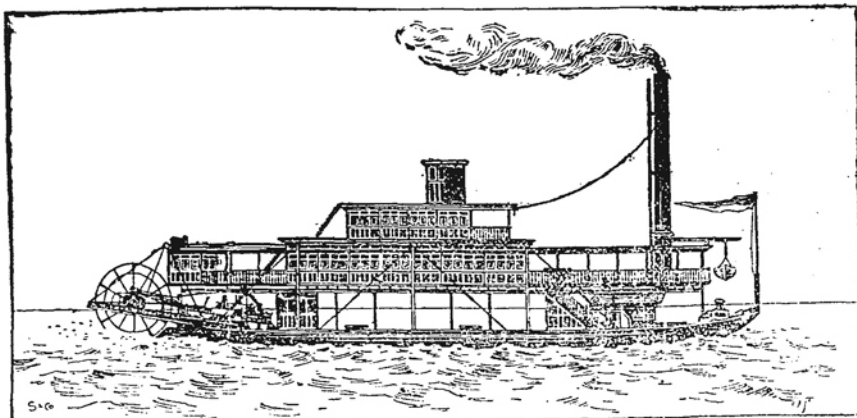
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Hides, B. S.	Tls. 25.25	per picul.
" Seconds	21.40	"
" Buffaloes 12/35 lbs.	15.50	"
" " 30/60	16.00	"
China Grass Wuchong & Macheng	7.50	"
" Sing Tei, Poochi	7.20	"
" Sing Sang, Cha Yu	6.50	"
" green Szechuan	"	"
Jute	4.00	"
Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	8.30	"
" " Pingchew	8.20	"
" " Kiyu (green)	8.00	"
" " Mong Yu	7.20	"
Animal Tallow	7.50	"
Gallnuts, usual quality	18.50	"
" round quality	20.00	"
Tobacco, Tingchow	"	"
" Wongkong	"	"
Bristles (unassorted)	"	"
Feathers, Wild Ducks	"	"

Yellow Wax	Tls.	per picul
Buffalo Horns 3lbs. aver.	7.70	"
Turmeric	5.60	"
Safflower	"	"
Cantharides	"	"
Rhubarb	"	"
SEEDS		
Sesamum Seed, white	3.40	"
" " yellow	"	"
Vegetable Tallow seed	"	"
Senna seed	"	"
OIL		
Sesamum Seed-Oil	7.20	"
Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	"	"
Wood Oil	5.70	"
Tea Oil	74.0	"
GOATSKINS		
Short to medium hair, whites	43.00	"
" " mixed colour	"	"

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		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
27th.....	29½ 1/16	2.10½	2.10½	2.10½	2.10½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	3.68½/71	3.69/71½	3.03	72½	72½	70½	214
28th.....	29½ 1/16	2.10½	2.10½	2.10½	2.10½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	3.68½/71	3.69/71½	3.03	72½	72½	70½	214
29th.....	29½ 1/16	2.10½	2.10½	2.10½	2.10½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	3.68½/71	3.69/71½	3.03	72½	72½	70½	214

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 2nd instant:—

The settlement for 31st December passed off satisfactorily. Prices in the stock and share market, which has been so seriously depressed during past months in consequence of the Chinese political crisis, have gradually resumed their normal and their general tone is firm and encouraging. The unconditional acceptance of the terms of peace, which the Allies have proposed to the Chinese authorities (and which it is now reported have been agreed to), will, we trust, mark the beginning of an era of increased commercial prosperity.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.* Local business is reported at 345% prem. and the market closes strong. Shares were purchased at 363% from Hongkong for March delivery. The closing quotation at Hongkong is 350% and the London rate is £60.10.0. *National Banks* are wanted.

INSURANCE.—*Marine. Unions* were sold at \$244 to Hongkong and were placed there at \$245. *Fire. Chinas* changed hands at \$76 and are wanted.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-China S. N. Co.* Cash business was done at £69.75-70 and the market closes with a strong demand at the latter rate. Settlements for March and April were made at £72 and 73 respectively. *Shell Transport and Trading Co.* shares are offering.

SUGARS.—*Peraks* sold at £71 and are offering. *Chinas* are obtainable in Hongkong at \$ 120.

MINING.—*Jelebu* shares were placed at \$7. *Docks, Wharves and Godowns.* The definite settlement of the amalgamation of *Boyd & Co.* with *S. C. Farnham & Co.* brought up rates of the former company's shares to £230-237.50 and the market closes with buyers; *Farnham & Co.* shares were placed at £400-410 in consequence of approaching payment of an interim dividend of probably some £7, the market closes strong with buyers; *Engineering and Dock* shares changed hands at £125 and a closing sale is reported at £140, which makes the proportionate closing cash quotation for *Farnham & Co.* shares £420; *Hongkong and Whampoa Dock* shares have buyers in Hongkong at 556 per cent prem. *Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co.* Shares were placed at £305 and are on offer for cash and time.

LANDS.—*Shanghai* sold at Tls. 100; *Hongkongs* have buyers at \$189 in Hongkong.

INDUSTRIAL.—A sharp demand for *Cotton Mills*, in consequence of good prospects for the cotton industry during the coming year, has been a feature during the past week and considerable lots of *Laou King Mills* have sold up to Tls. 70 cash, rates closing firm, but with sellers at this figure: *Internationals* have changed hands up to Tls. 50 cash and are wanted: *Yah Loongs* were placed in some quantity at Tls. 50 cash and are in request; *Soy Chees* are offering, while in *Evcos* no business is reported.

TUG AND CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai and Co-operative Cargo Boat* shares are offering. *Taku Tug and Lighter* shares are wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Langkat Tobacco* market has been quiet, but rates have been steady and close with cash buyers at Tls. 302.50 shares for the January settlement changed hands at Tls. 300-305-310 and are wanted, while Tls. 330 were paid for March and 335 for April. *Hall and Holtz* shares changed hands at \$28 and are wanted.

DEBENTURES.—*Shanghai Land Investment* 5 per cents were placed at Tls. 93, cum accrued interest. *Taku Tug* 6 per cents are offering.

DEBENTURES.	Percent of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures	1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(a) 5.56% ... (a) £90.00
Do.	1893	£125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.75% ... (a) £95.00
Do.	1894	£165,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.83% ... (a) £101.00
Do.	1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.56% ... (a) £90.00
Do.	1896	£140,000.00	£120,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.56% ... (a) £90.00
Do.	1897	£268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.56% ... (a) £90.00
Do.	1898	£300,000.00	£330,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.83% ... (a) £102.00
Lycium Theatre Debentures.....		£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4½%	(1) 30 June, 1890	... £16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	1890	£4767,200.00	£469,500.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00% ... (a) £250.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890		£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.88% ... (a) £102.00
Do.	Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.78% ... (a) £95.00
Do.	Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.88% ... (a) £102.00
Do.	Do. 1896	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.55% ... (a) £93.00
Do.	Do. 1900	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	April & Oct.	... (a) £102.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures 94		£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.79% ... (a) £102.00
Do.	Do. 95	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.56% ... (a) £90.00
Do.	Do. 96	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.80% ... (a) £102.00
Do.	Do. 97	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Dec.	(g) 5.83% ... (a) £102.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.	98	£570,000.00	£370,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.88% ... (a) £100.00
Do.	96	£500,000.00	£500,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.88% ... (a) £100.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1898...		£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.86% ... (a) £101.00
Shanghai Gas Co.	1897...	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.56% ... (a) £90.00
Do.	1899...	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.82% ... (a) £102.00

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years dividends	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When paid or due.			Closing.	
<i>Banks.</i>										per cent.		Tls.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$12,000,000	\$1,717,543.29	30-6-00	£1.10.0	20-8-00	\$34.04	6.10	345 % pm.	406.06
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,761	£8	£4	.....	£204,422.17	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.0.0	7.50
Do. ordinary shares	1,119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.5.0	.....
Do. deferred do.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£26.00	18.98
National Bank of China, Ltd.	8,818	£10	£10	\$209,806.88	\$9,584.01	31-12-99	£1.36	12-3-00	\$0.45	1.73	nominal	nom.
Do.	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60
Do. Founders'												
<i>(Marine Insurance.)</i>												
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,425,000.00 (c) \$769,690.00	\$1,318,790.00	30-6-00	£20.00	20-10-00	\$18.35	7.50	\$244.00	178.46
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$3.35	\$25	\$148,231.97	\$255,862.64	30-4-00	£4.30	10-10-00	\$3.67	7.06	\$51.00	37.23
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$25	\$260,000	.....	30-6-00	£8.82	24-10-00	\$18.97	11.00	.....	172.50
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00 (c) \$85,561.27	\$365,858.07	31-12-97	£12.00	20-4-00	\$ 8.00	7.27	\$110.00	80.30
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,150,000.00	\$62,053.70	31-12-99	£12	15-10-00	\$10.66	7.35	\$145.00	105.95
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	10,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	£2	27-3-96	\$0.67	.....	1.00	0.73
<i>(Fire Insurance.)</i>												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,093,757.19	\$334,740.00	31-12-99	£27	2-3-00	\$26.00	8.80	\$295.00	215.35
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,001,867.22	\$223,763.03	31-12-99	£6.00	8-3-00	\$6.22	8.18	\$76.00	55.48
<i>Shipping.</i>												
Li'kong, O'ton & M'ao S. B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$631,000	\$42,267.23	30-6-00	*8%	7-8-00	\$2.33	6.80	\$34.00	24.82
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	48,589	£10	£10	£161,708.12 £4,701.13	27,588.11	31-12-99	£5.63	12-7-00	\$5.06	7.23	.....	70.00
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$106,778.89 c 59,315.88	.....	30-6-00	£6.00	27-9-98	\$3.33	7.00	\$48.00	35.64
Ch. Mutual S. N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	(c) £22,858.15	\$5,090.11	31-12-99	*3%	1-10-00	\$4.76	.....	.....	£11
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	\$15,000.00	.....	.....	*5%	1-10-00	\$4.40	.....	.....	£11
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1-10-00	\$3.20	.....	.....	£6½
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$75,000	\$9,443.34	31-8-00	£5.00	16-11-00	\$5.58	7.90	.....	71.00
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$160,000.00	.....	31-12-99	£2.50	18-8-00	\$12.83	10.70	\$120.00	87.60
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$25,679.41	31-12-99	£3	23-3-98	.....	.....	\$38.00	27.75
<i>Mining.</i>												
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Id., in Liq.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Mining Co., Ltd.	28,650	\$8	\$8	.....	\$72,363.56	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	\$3.85	2.91
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.00	10.73
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$57,969.82	6-8-99	*3%	15-10-94	.....	.....	\$6.75	4.93
Faub A'lian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£1	£1	\$4,873.10	\$8,364.83	31-3-00	£0.52	25-6-00	\$1.20	2.55	\$47.00	24.30
<i>Locks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>												
Lynd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	\$250,000.00	\$6,618.15	30-4-99	£13.30	30-6-00	\$18.00	.....	.....	nom.
Lynd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	£13.30	30-6-00	\$13.66	5.75	.....	237.50
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$19,126.35	30-6-00	£13.00	17-9-00	\$19.00	5.10	.....	410.10
Shai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$47,947.86	30-4-99	*nom.	.....	.....	.....	136.66	.....
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273.32	.....
Do. Pref.	1,800	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	*\$3.50	30-8-99	.....	.....	136.66	.....
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,700	\$125	\$125	\$100,000	\$56,236.75	30-6-00	*20%	20-8-00	\$41.66	5.10	\$815.00	594.95
Shanghai & H'kwai Wharf Co., Ltd.	15,100	\$100	\$100	.....	\$23,281.15	31-12-99	£17.00	13-8-00	\$14.00	4.60	.....	305.00
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co. Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$8,183.19	\$0,160.61	31-12-99	£2.50	1-8-00	\$4.66	5.60	\$87.00	63.50
<i>Lands.</i>												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	16,000	\$50	\$50	\$231,490.71	\$7,229.70	31-12-99	£12.75	23-7-00	\$5.75	5.75	.....	100.00
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$2,352.94	31-12-99	£3.00	31-7-00	\$5.33	2.80	\$188.00	137.26
K'woon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$50	none	\$865.25	31-12-99	£1.25	6-2-00	\$1.08	3.85	\$28.00	20.45
Lumphyreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000.00	\$4,873.83	31-12-99	£0.50	20-2-00	\$0.67	4.75	12.00	8.76
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	\$72,506.39	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
<i>Industrial.</i>												
Shanghai Gas Co.	4,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$8,815.29	31-12-99	*£8.00	30-6-00	\$16.66	8.00	.....	210.00
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	\$50	\$50	\$17,902.50	.....	31-12-99	£2	21-3-00	\$1.50	3.97	.....	38.00
Iwo Co. Tton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$118,118.00	31-10-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	8,384	\$100	\$100	.....	\$163,636.00	30-9-00	£3.00	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Lou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$4,604.31	31-12-99	£4	1-8-98	.....	.....	.....	60.00
Say Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$500	\$500	.....	\$5,617.85	31-12-99	£20	1-2-98	.....	.....	.....	375.00
Nah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	5,716	\$100	\$100	.....	\$25,983.10	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00
H'kong Cotton S. W. & D. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$144,588.47	15-8-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	7,620	\$25	\$25	.....	\$1.93	30-11-99	6%	26-4-00	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Shanghai Rice Mill Co., Ltd.	2,235	\$25	\$25	.....	\$525.36	31-12-99	*8%	21-2-00	\$1.50	6.00	.....	27.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	3,937	\$50	\$50	.....	\$3,439.94	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$1,309.90	31-12-99	£1.00	20-3-00	.....	.....	.....	72.00
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	\$100	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Yue-Kang Glue Factory Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	*10%	29-9-00	.....	.....	\$53.00	38.69
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$92,000.00	\$2,434.21	31-12-99	£5.00	20-12-00	£20	8.80	.....	247.50
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$150	\$150	\$83,151.85	\$8,194.85	31-12-99	(m) 10%	1-3-00	\$7.17	6.37	£190.00	92.70
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$140,425.39	\$5,334.42	31-12-99	16%	6-8-00	\$13.67	5.46	.....	250.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$68,152.84	\$1,988.41	31-12-99	16%	6-8-00	\$12.00	4.85	.....	247.50
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$55,000.00	\$3,614.07	31-12-99	£5.37	30-7-00	\$15.12	5.60	.....	270.00
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	650	\$100	\$100	.....	\$75,557.62	30-4-98	£3	17-3-00	\$4.72	12.40	£100.00	.....
Shanghai-Suma Tobacco Co.	13,000	\$20	\$20	\$95,000.00	\$97.65	31-12-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00
Shanghai-Langkat Tob. Co., Ltd.	9,950	\$100	\$100	.....	\$243,913.23	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	309.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	.....	\$5,160.85	31-12-98	*10%	20-4-00	\$5.00	7.14	.....	75.00
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$511.07	31-12-99	*3%	31-5-00	\$3.33	6.40	.....	37.90
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	14,000	\$20	\$20	\$152,500.00	\$9,513.82	28-2-00	£1.00	10-11-00	\$8.66	13.10	\$28.00	19.23
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$10,764.46	31-12-99	16%	14-5-00	\$1.06	6.84	\$15.50	11.32
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,027.09	30-4-99	*0.70	10-7-00	\$0.60	5.45	\$11.00	8.03
Do. New issue.	30,000	\$10	\$5	.....	.....	.....	\$0.07	10-7-00	.....	.....	\$5.50	4.02
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$45,000	\$1,794.71	30-6-00	*10%	30-8-00	.....	.....	\$120.00	87.60
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$15	\$12	.....	\$5,228.02	31-12-99	*\$0.60	14-8-00	.....	.....	\$10.00	7.30
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,400	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.50
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$105.00	76.65
Shai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agent	Destination.	Remark
TDD	Apenrade	Loterzen	Ger str	611	Dec 16	Kiaochoo	Melchers & Co	C'foo & C'wangtao	1st proximo
OWSB	Bengal	Borchman	Br str	2752	Dec 13	Hongkong, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co	d'k'ong with Maile	
B J	Chingping	Newman	Ger str	1049	Dec 15	Taku	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
CNPW	Chinkiang	Vaughan	Br str	1241	Dec 27	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
Woosung	Husan	Daniel	Br str	2852	Dec 27	Hongkong, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co		
PWJ	D. v. nshire	Coull	Br str	1500	Dec 21	London, &c	Shewan, Tomes & Co	New York	1st proximo
Int. D	Fushun	Lunt	Br str	1500	Dec 20	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co		
KLYW	Haeun	Wallace	Br str	537	Dec 16	Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co		
CMLW	Hansa	Kroll	Ger str	1021	Dec 26	Kiaochoo	Siemsen & Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
CNCW	Ichang	Jones	Br str	1283	Dec 21	Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
KLYW	Kiangkwan	Lindstrom	Chi str	1450	Dec 11	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
YKD W	Kuangping	Simons	Jap str	1742	Dec 24	hefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
M C W	Nuen-tung	Gosewisch	Gr str	823	Dec 25	Moji	Melchers & Co		
CNCW	Paoiting	Müller	Br str	1088	Dec 27	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
SHWB2	Pechili	J. hns	Br str	881	Dec 17	Tientsin	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Ces D	Pronto	Möller	Nor str	838	Dec 12	Port Arthur	J. Baessler		
US	Propontis	McKay	Br str	1390	May 21	Hongkong			
SHW	Rh peus	Day	Br str	2976	Dec 23	Liverpool, &c	Butterfield & Swire	Japan	To-day
9 p	Soongari	Bredichin	Russ str	814	Dec 27	P. Ar. & Chefoo	Siemsen & Co	Vladivostock, &c	1st proximo
ONW	Sui-n	Fuhlers	Ger str	1145	Dec 28	Hankow	Arnhold, Kerberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
SHW	Suiwo	Hogg	Br str	1931	Dec 27	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	2nd proximo
CNCW	Tientsin	Armistead	Br str	1250	Dec 26	Moji	Butterfield & Swire	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
LS	Toto Ma u	Oshida	Jap str	1968	Dec 20	Japan	Hopkins, Dunn & Co	Kobe	To-day
8 p	Toyō Maru	Saka	Jap str	1585	Dec 17	Oturu	Hopkins, Dunn & Co	Kobe	To-day
B J	Wenchow	Such	Br str	560	Dec 12	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
T D W	Windland	Hagstedt	Da str	637	Dec 27	Tsin-tao			
CNCW	Wuchang	Sutherland	Br str	801	Dec 23	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	Weihaiwei & Cfoo	To-day
B J	Yungping	Shearer	Gr str	567	Dec 24		Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
28 Steamer									

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.P.	Men	Date of Arrival	Where from
MM B	Amiral Charner	Baillone	Fr. arm. cruiser	4700	26	8300	402	Dec 5	Taku
B N B	Alacrité	Craddock	H. M. d. v.	1700	10	3000	114	Dec 2	Cruise
Woosung	Aurora	Bayley	H. M. cruiser	5600	12	8500	575	Oct 21	Nagasaki
Woosung	Bonaventure	E. Graves Sawle	H. M. cruiser	4360	10	9000	318	Dec 19	
OWSB	Brandenburg	Rosendahl	H.I.G.M. b.s.	10100	12	9640	552		
OWSB	Centurion	Jellicoe	H.M. battleship	10500	14	13214	622	Nov 4	Weihaiwei
2 p	Déidée	Laung	Fr. gun-boat	645	6	1000	100	Dec 2	Taku
8 c	Elba	Casella	Ital. cruiser	2730	10	7471	188	Dec 13	Weihaiwei
ODW	Geier	Peters	H.I.G.M. cruiser	1776	8	2960	.....	Oct 28	Tsingtao
OWSB	Goliath		H.M. battleship	12950	16	13500	750		
4 c	Hart	Armstrong	H. M. t-d	260	6	4000	52	Dec 29	
9 c	Hela	Ranpold	H. I. G. M. d.s.v.	2000	10	5860	175	Dec 27	
8 c	Helena	Moore	U.S. gun-boat	1392	12	1998	180	Dec 29	
1 p	Jaguar	Kindertling	H.I.G.M. g-boat	895	10	1300	120	Dec 20	Tsingtao
OWSB	Kaiser F. Wilhelm	Holtzendorff	H. I. G. M. b.s.	10100	12	9959	552	Dec 1	
2 c	Manjur	E. Berhardt	Russ gun-boat	1461	12	1400	.....	Nov 26	
8 p	Maya	Tasaki	Jap. gun-boat	620	2	700	113	Nov 16	Hankow
P O B2	Miyaka	Yashiro	Jap. d. v.	1800	2	6130	235	Dec 13	Amoy
Woosung	Oregon	Wilde	U.S. battleship	10288	16	11111	473	Sept 9	
Int. D	Pascal	Nicol	Fr. cruiser	4015	14	9000	378	Dec 20	
8 c	Peacock		H. M. gun-boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec 30	Shanhaikwan
4 c	Piethein	Jansen	Dut. battleship	3500	19	4735	290	Dec 16	
8 c	Rozario	Hamilton	H. M. scop	980	6	1400	104	Dec 22	
3 p	Snipe	Oldham	H. M. gun-boat	85	2	140	26	Oct 29	Cruise
ENDW	Takou	Boissoudy	Fr. t. d.	280	6	6000	.....	Dec 7	Taku
1 c	Vipère	Villeneuve	Fr. gun-boat	456	7	441	70	Dec 13	Taku
OSNB	Wallaroo	Noel	H. M. cruiser	2575	8	7500	217	Dec 11	
CNCB	Whiting	Mackenzie	H. M. t. d.	260	6	4000	62	Dec 6	Cruise
6 p	Woodcock	H. D. S. Watson	H.M. gun-boat	160	6	550	29	Dec 29	
ODW	S 90	Höppner	H. I. G. M. t. d.	396	3	.....	54	Oct 30	Cruise
	S 92	Heineros	H. I. G. M. t. d.	396	2	.....	54	Nov 16	
P Y B	Chaetiae	Wyles	Chi. Rev. cruiser	750	.....	.....	.....	Dec 9	Cruise
3 p	Kaipan	Myhre	Chi. Rev. cruiser	500	2	850	74	Dec 15	Cruise
8 p	Ping Ching	Andersen	Chi. Rev. cruiser	522	.....	140	.....	Dec 26	Cruise

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
S O C W	Alice A. Tei h	Davidson	Br .v.	2817	Dec 24	New York	Standard Oil Co		
L S	Collingrove	Brown	Br bq	798	Nov 22	Sydney	Morris & Co		
S O C W	Foxes Hall	Seoff	Br s.v.	1999	Dec 17	New York	Standard Oil Co		
3 Vessels									

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

A B H I V & L E (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec 24	Ku wo	Br str	1934	Friend	Hankow	Dec 21	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
...	Poyang	Br str	1892	Vallack	Hankow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Hsi-chi	Br str	1385	Klopfer	Tung a t. Chefoo	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kwiliu	Br str	1000	Mack-nze	Hongkong	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Esang	Br str	1125	Rope	Hongkong	...	do	Jardine Matheson & Co
...	Sa ti	Br str	1144	Kleffel	Hankow	...	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
...	St. Domingo	Br str	882	Pamplin	Chefoo	...	do	Jardine Matheson & Co
...	Atago-ni Maru	Br str	1267	Sakuma	Kuchinotzu	...	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
...	Ichang	Br str	1283	Jones	Chefoo	...	General	Butterfield & Swire
...	Doric	Br str	2936	Smith	San Francisco	Nov 28	Mails, &c.	Fearn, Daniel & Co
...	Express of China	Br str	3003	Archibald	Vancouver &c	Dec 3	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Princess	Russ str	542	Gamersen	Chinwangta, Chefoo	...	do	Melchers & Co
...	Kung-nz	Br str	1422	Samon	...	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Yungping	Chi str	567	Shearer	...	...	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
...	Shensi	Br str	1240	Oraghan	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Alice A. Tei h	Br s.v.	2817	Davidson	New York	...	Kerosene Oil	Standard Oil Co
...	Ts utau	Ger str	278	Hansen	Kiao-chow	...	General	Melchers & Co
...	Kwangteu	Chi str	1474	Filz-t	Swatow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kangfoo	Chi str	1482	Wassitt	Hankow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Elia	Br str	519	Leong	Hankow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Kwanglee	Br str	1467	Lincoln	Hongkong	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kiukiang	Br str	1240	Puchon	H'kong & Canton	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Ariel	Nor str	99	Wen	...	...	Coal	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
...	Nei-tung	Ger str	823	Goswisch	Moji	...	do	Melchers & Co
...	Shengkine	Br str	03	Harris	Ningpo	...	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
...	Pingching	Chi str	522	Anderson	Chefoo	...	do	Customs
...	Meishun	Ger str	1150	Manning	Hankow	...	General	Melchers & Co
...	Kinsiu Maru	Jap str	2385	Frazer	Hongkong	...	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
...	Hakos Maru	Jap str	1419	Sishima a	Nagasaki	...	Mails, &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
...	Oceanien	Fr str	4260	Schmitz	Japan	...	do	Messageries Maritimes
...	Hansa	Ger cru	1024	Krall	Kiao-chow	...	General	Siemens & Co
...	Joongmoon	Ger str	1245	Kuop	Hongkong	...	do	East Asiatic Trading Co
...	Teintin	Br str	1250	Armistead	Moji	...	Coal	Butterfield & Swire
...	Fujison Maru	Jap str	1267	Yazawa	Japan	...	do	M. B. Kaisha
...	Prinz Heinrich	Ger str	3902	Heintze	Japan	...	General	Melchers & Co
...	Kiangteu	Chi str	476	Frigast	Ningpo	Dec 26	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Isioyu	Br str	1640	Mackinnon	Poochow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Swahung	Br str	555	Leon	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Paoting	Br str	088	Milner	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	S. iwo	Br str	1931	Hogg	Hankow	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Re	Hankow	...	do	Geo. McBain
...	Chisun	Br str	2-5	David	Hongkong &c.	...	Mails, &c.	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Teihsing	Br str	937	Larsen	Hankow	...	General	Butterfield & Swire
...	Chinkiang	Br str	1241	Vaughan	Hongkong	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Joongari	Russ str	814	Greichen	P. Ar. & Chefoo	...	do	Siemens & Co
...	Heigking	Br str	126	Harris	Ningpo	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Wucang	Br str	801	Sutherland	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Suin	Ger str	145	Futlers	Hankow	...	do	Arnhold Karberg & Co
...	Keiko Maru	Jap str	29	M. rinda	Hankow	...	do	Reuter, Brackmann & Co
...	Sabine Rickmers	Br str	690	Nasbet	Swatow	...	do	...
...	Iszikar	Russ str	6-7	Silwellja	Moji	...	Coal	Siemens & Co
...	Khyberg	Br str	1927	Steele	New York	...	Kerosene Oil	Standard Oil Co
...	Yuanuu	Br str	1079	Richards	Chefoo	...	Coal & Gen.	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Azov	Russ str	98	Raidich	Moji	...	Coal	...
...	Kiangteu	Chi str	1476	Fraser	Ningpo	...	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Chefoo	Br str	631	San erson	Chefoo	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Produce	Nor str	1034	Bah	Moji	...	Coal	Faiguchi Kato & Co
...	Akunoura Maru	Jap str	1065	Naga'o	Moji	...	do	H. J. H. Tripp
...	Kingsing	Br str	1223	Yung	Swatow	...	General	Butterfield & Swire
...	Chiyuu	Am str	1177	Jamieson	Chefoo & Moji	...	Coal & Gen.	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kiangyu	Chi str	1450	Pratt	Hankow	...	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Pekin	Br str	2334	Stark	Hankow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Tamsui	Br str	919	Brown	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	Woodcock	H.M. g-b	150	Watson	Chefoo	...	do	...
...	Peacock	H.M. g-b	756	Doode	Shanghai	...	do	...
...	Helena	U.S. g-b	1392	Moore	Cruise	...	do	...

ARRIVALS—Continued.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec 29	Worth	Ger cru			Ningpo	Dec 29	General	Butterfield & Swire
...	30 Shengking	Br str	1036 Harris		Cheloo & Tientsin	...	do	Melchers & Co
...	30 Kuivaberg	Br str	646 Kayser		Hankow	...	do	Graeves & Co
...	30 Pakha	Br str	434 Ham-tsun		Hankow	...	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
...	30 Islee Maru	Jap str	1315 Yenyama		Hongkong	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	30 Da break	Br str	761 Best		Liverpool, &c	Nov 7	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	30 Sarpedon	Br str	3023 Grier		London, &c.	...	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
...	30 Java	Br str	2632 Gordon		Japan	Dec —	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
...	30 Japan	Br str	2716 Wright		Hankow	...	do	Fearn, Daniel & Co
...	20 China	Am str	3187 Seabury					

DEPARTURES FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Dec 21	Empress of China	Br str	3,000 Archibald		Hankow	Original	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	24 Swongson	Br str	980 Stalke		Chinkiang & Wuhu	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	24 Andromeda	Br str	1,762 Fulton		Panama, Washington	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Meidoh	Ger str	1,150 Scherhorst		Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
...	24 Kalgan	Br str	1,155 Ma li s		Chinkiang & Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Lungchow	Br str	952 Dewar		Hankow	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Shengking	Br str	1,034 Harris		Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Tsau-ki Maru	Jap str	653 Naka naga		Kobe	General	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
...	24 Nanyang Maru	Jap str	825 Takenchi		Kobe	do	Renter Brackelmann & Co
...	24 Wille	Br str	1,150 Key		Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
...	24 Shin bu Maru	Jap str	1,055 Na ato		Kobe	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
...	24 Doris	Br str	2,936 Smith		Hankow & Ports	Original	Fearn, Daniel & Co
...	24 Nagato Maru	Jap str	2,830 Sugimoto		Kobe	General	Fun Tai Foko
...	24 Kangyung	Chi str	1,500 Hsu chen		Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Janggon	Br str	789 Newall		Hankow & Ports	do	Graeves & Co
...	24 Jial	Br str	1,633 Scott		Hankow & Ports	do	Lee, McLean
...	24 Lungking	Br str	814 Philips		Wohaiwei & Cfoo	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Hanyang	Br str	1,194 Bowker		Hankow & Canton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	24 Tycoon	Br str	1,238 Hsu nung		Hankow & Canton	do	East Asiatic Trading Co
...	24 Mathilde	Ger str	1,600 Schumann		Kinchow	do	Melchers & Co
...	24 Hin Maru	Jap str	1,034 Naka o		Kobe	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
...	24 Ika	Russ str	713 Schimoff		Chemulpo & Yok	do	Russo-Chinese Bank
...	24 Kansu	Br str	1,155 Gibbs		Chinkiang & Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Kwelin	Br str	1,088 Macenzie		Chinkiang & Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Annetown	Chi str	1,476 Riggs		Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 C. of Duofris	Br str	1,615 Leese		Portland Oregon	do	Standard Oil Co
...	24 Ningpo	Br str	240 Bates		Chinkiang & Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Anping	Br str	1,155 Jarl w		Hankow & Canton	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Fungshan	Br str	86 W. rick		Hefoo	do	do
...	24 Suifu	Br str	1,145 Alford		Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
...	24 Lintin	Br str	1,950 Bennett		Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Tooman	Am str	1,356 Behn		Kobe	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Shengking	Br str	1,034 Harris		Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Kinkiang	Br str	1,210 Arnold		Chinkiang & Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Atagisan Maru	Jap str	1,267 Numa		Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
...	24 Hait	A.M. str	2,600 Armstrong		Chinkiang & Wuhu	Straw Bags	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	24 Eang	Br str	1,127 Hoyle		Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Poyang	Br str	892 Volack		Hankow & Ports	do	Graeves & Co
...	24 Ella	Br str	519 George		Hankow & Ports	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
...	24 Ishuz Maru	Jap str	1,391 Leach		Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Heichi	Br str	1,365 Klopfer		Chinkiang & Wuhu	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
...	24 Sun-yi Maru	Jap str	836 Aia a		Kobe	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
...	24 Shin-hi Maru	Jap str	238 Fraser		Japan	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Kiangteen	Chi str	1,476 Riggs		Ningpo	do	do
...	24 Helens	U.S. str	391 Moore			do	do
...	24 Jeanen	Fr str	2,811 Schmitz		Marcelles	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
...	24 Pocchi	Am str	631 Rogers		Ningpo & Wuhou	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Newchwang	Br str	558 Merri		Chinkiang & Wuhu	General	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 El Dorado	Br str	892 Tamsin		Cfoo & P. Arthur	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	24 Hsin-tun	Br str	1,355 Sleeman		Swatow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Bushu Maru	Jap str	772 Kamimura		Kobe	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
...	24 Kwangke	Br str	1,508 Leach		Hankow & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Taiwan	Br str	1,109 Thayer		Hankow & Canton	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Meskun	Ger str	1,115 Minning		Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
...	24 Kiangfoo	Br str	1,383 Scott		Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	24 Shengking	Br str	1,034 Harris		Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	24 Shuz He nich	Ger str	3,992 Hinzle		Bremen	Mails, &c.	Melchers & Co
...	29 Takuma Maru	Jap str	1,434 Nishimura		Japan & Corea	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
...	29 Progress	U.S. str	542 Gode son		Cfoo & C'angtau	Ballast	Melchers & Co
...	29 Foj-san Maru	Jap str	1,267 Nizawa		Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
...	29 Aoi	Nor str	894 Ruffin		Meji	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
...	29 Sabina Richmets	Br str	636 Norbet		Hankow	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
...	29 Gintan	Ger str	1,780 Hansen		Hankow & Cfoo	General	Melchers & Co
...	29 Kutao	Br str	824 Fried		Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	29 W. C. de Vries	Br str	661 Rea		Hankow & Ports	do	Lee, McLean
...	29 Loon moon	Br str	1,245 Simpson		Hankow & Canton	do	East Asiatic Trading Co
...	29 Kiangteen	Chi str	1,476 Riggs		Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	29 Wo de c.	Br str	1,500 Leach			do	do
...	30 Shilai	Br str	240 Chungshan		Chinkiang, N'kong W	Straw Bags, &c	Butterfield & Swire
...	30 Toyo Maru	Jap str	1,588 Nakayama		Kobe	General	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
...	30 Keiko Maru	Jap str	1,583 Nakayama		Hankow & Ports	do	Renter Brackelmann & Co
...	30 Pekin	Br str	213 S. ar e		Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	30 Tsching	Br str	947 Harrison		Hankow & Ports	do	Graeves & Co
...	30 Hsin-yu	Br str	1,440 Mackinnon		Swatow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	30 Le-yuen	Chi str	618 Hsu		Amoy	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	30 Le-ass	Br str	1,700 Russell			do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co

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